



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-123
Wednesday
28 June 1989

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Reserve Bank's De Kock Resigns Due to Health

*MB2806114489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1156 GMT 28 Jun 89*

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, SAPA—Dr Gerhard de Kock has resigned as governor of the Reserve Bank because of health reasons, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said in a statement in Pretoria today.

He added that the cabinet had decided to appoint Dr Chris Stals, special economic adviser to the minister of finance, as Dr de Kock's successor, as from November 1.

Mr Botha said the cabinet had put on record its appreciation for Dr de Kock's valuable services to South Africa.

Further on De Klerk Remarks on European Tour

*MB2706185689 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 27 Jun 89*

[Text] National education minister and leader of the National Party [NP], Mr F.W. de Klerk, says the basis for discussion should be broadened and intensified before real negotiations can start in South Africa.

Mr de Klerk was speaking at Jan Smuts Airport this morning on his return from a week-long visit to Europe:

[Begin video recording] [Reporter Colleen Hendriks] On arrival at Jan Smuts Airport this morning, Mr de Klerk was welcomed by a number of senior ministers.

At the news conference, he said that he had gained the impression that the leaders he had seen agreed that reform had to be tackled systematically and that the country should not be upset in that process.

[De Klerk] My overall impression that there is realization that what happened here must be step by step, and that there is realization that to really have successful renewal and change in South Africa which will not affect the stability of this country, that the first step is to broaden and intensify the base of discussions as a phase even before, what one could call, a real negotiation phase. And, in general, I think there is a feeling that as long as it is visible that we are really working towards a negotiation situation, that would create also understanding for the process through which we must go through.

[Hendriks] Asked whether the possible release of ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela was discussed, Mr de Klerk said that he had reiterated the state president's standpoint expressed in Parliament earlier this year that the government was continuously dealing with the matter with great circumspection.

[De Klerk] The government would welcome a situation where Mr Mandela could be constructively involved in the finding of peaceful solutions for our problems in this country. We will continue to deal with that problem with

circumspection. At the moment, I concentrate on the 6 September election; I want to win the election for my party, and I wouldn't like to make particular statements as to what I, in whatever position one might be, will particularly do afterwards. [end recording]

Mr de Klerk has also rejected allegations made by the Conservative Party [CP] that he had consulted foreign heads of state on the National Party's plan of action without discussing the matter with the state president.

He was reacting to a statement earlier today by the deputy leader of the CP, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, who said that if there were truth in newspaper reports that Mr de Klerk had refused to consult Mr P.W. Botha on the NP's new constitutional proposals and had discussed the NP's so-called 5-year action plan with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other foreign leaders, this represented a situation of chaos on the present government. Mr de Klerk pointed out that, on his arrival from Europe this morning, he had rejected newspaper reports of the so-called policy clash between him and the state president. He had already stated that the NP was building on the political initiatives of Mr Botha for whom he has the greatest respect and appreciation.

Mr de Klerk said in his statement that further development for the future and the broadening of the NP's policy initiatives had never been in dispute. One of the central themes of all the talks with foreign leaders was the inalienable right of South Africa to decide its own future. He said that this was clear from every statement that he had issued during his foreign visit.

Commentary Assesses De Klerk's European Talks

*MB2806054589 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 28 Jun 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] A basis has been created for a healthier, more realistic relationship between South Africa and key Western European governments. That seems to be the general assessment this week after the hectic, four-nation tour undertaken by governing party leader Mr F.W. de Klerk. The notably cordial reception from government leaders was an augury of substantially improved relations, on the understanding that current and planned initiatives on constitutional reform and southern African affairs continue to make progress.

Perhaps the crucial achievement of the tour has been its clarification of premises relating to political developments in South Africa. From statements made by both sides, after meetings in Bonn, London, Lisbon, and Rome, the overriding impression was one of mutual understanding on the premises underlying what could be realistically expected of South Africa by the outside world.

Most significantly, the talks with European leaders have produced an explicit acknowledgement that South Africans are committed to resolving political issues through negotiation. British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher said after her meeting with Mr de Klerk, "it was evident that there is a new mood in South Africa." That recognition provides a starting point for a more constructive future approach on encouragement for supporters of negotiated solutions, as opposed to elements that still espouse violence as an option.

Beyond acknowledgement of the commitment to negotiation, government leaders gave Mr de Klerk concrete assurances about the limits of their role in South African affairs. First, it was up to the people of the country themselves to decide on the way ahead.

"This principle was accepted by all the leaders I spoke to," Mr de Klerk told reporters in Rome. "Second, they were ready to admit the complexities of the South African situation and to base their expectations about future developments on a realistic assessment to those complexities."

Clearly, if these are the perspectives that will determine responses to positive change in South Africa in the future, a sounder basis now exists for improved relations with the West. The prospect is further enhanced by events in southern Africa. A remarkably consistent theme in European reaction to Mr de Klerk's visit has been the high level of awareness of, and appreciation for, the part South Africa has played in those events.

The regional peace agreement leading to independence for South-West Africa/Namibia and reconciliation talks in Angola, and initiatives on Mozambique and elsewhere, featured prominently in the discussions. Perceptions abroad are changing as the evidence accumulates of a South African commitment to regional cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

In the final analysis, relations between governments are determined by the impact of events, whether good or bad. For South Africans it is nevertheless heartening to note that at least among key government leaders they may expect such assessment to be based on realistic expectations and support for peaceful, negotiated progress.

FRG Labor Minister Bluem Arrives 25 Jun

*MB2506153789 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 25 Jun 89*

[Text] The West German minister of Labor and social affairs, Dr Norbert Bluem, has arrived in South Africa on an official 4-day visit.

The German Embassy in Pretoria said Dr Bluem would be holding talks with members of the South African Government and opposition groups, representatives of trade unions, church leaders, and German companies.

Dr Bluem's visit to South Africa is the first official visit by a government member of the Federal Republic of Germany since the visit of the West German foreign minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to Pretoria in October 1978, in connection with the Contact Group negotiations on Namibia.

Dr Bluem's visit follows closely on the talks of Mr de Klerk in Bonn last week. Dr Bluem is a member of the Christian Democratic Union, the majority party in the Federal government.

Meets With Minister Eli Louw

*MB2606211289 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 26 Jun 89*

[Text] The visiting West German minister of labor and social affairs, Mr Norbert Bluem, held talks with the acting minister of manpower, Mr Eli Louw, in Pretoria this afternoon.

Mr Louw said that talks had been exploratory. He said he and his West German counterpart had agreed that there was a vast difference between the two countries in the labor field and that they could not be compared with one another.

He said that Mr Bluem realized that change in South Africa had to take place step by step, in spite of the fact that he felt it should take place more quickly.

'Tough Encounter' With P.W. Botha

*MB2706100289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0956 GMT 27 Jun 89*

[Text] Pretoria June 27 SAPA—There was a tough encounter when the West German minister of labour and social affairs, Mr Norbert Bluem, met the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at the Union Buildings in Pretoria today.

Mr Bluem told reporters after their 40 minute meeting he had asked to see the imprisoned ANC [African National Congress] leader, Nelson Mandela, but Mr Botha said he "should approach the minister of justice" in this regard.

He said Mr Botha also refused to accept a list of people who had been condemned to death, saying the list should also "be taken to the minister of justice".

Mr Botha strolled past the buildings as the impromptu news conference was underway, but his security men waved away reporters.

Mr Botha, accompanied by foreign affairs minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, was on his way to a State Security Council meeting.

National Party leader Mr F.W. de Klerk had arrived at the Union Buildings minutes earlier from his European trip, but had walked past the court, declining to speak to newsmen.

Mr Bluem said Mr Botha had briefed him on the "economic progress" in South Africa, but he replied that human rights were not determined by "improved living standards alone. A man does not live on bread alone".

Mr Botha told him that "he will decide which position is the right one".

Mr Botha advised Mr Bluem to extend his stay in South Africa "to see what the country is like".

Mr Bluem is scheduled to meet the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and Mr Pik Botha, later today.

His schedule indicated that he met NUM's [National Union of Mineworkers] general secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, earlier today.

Mr Bluem will meet DP [Democratic Party] leaders tomorrow, and address a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport at 6pm tomorrow before flying out of South Africa.

Denied Permission To Visit Mandela

*MB2706145189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1449 GMT 27 Jun 89*

[Text] Pretoria, June 27, SAPA—The West German minister of labour and social affairs, Mr Norbert Bluem, was denied an audience with the imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, by the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, today, Mr Bluem said in Pretoria.

He was addressing reporters after an unscheduled meeting with Mr Coetsee after the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, redirected him to Mr Coetsee regarding permission to see Mr Mandela.

Pretorians stopped to stare in amazement as the short but dapper Mr Bluem cut short his meeting with Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok to walk up Pretorius Street—pursued by scores of West German and foreign cameramen and empty diplomatic cars—to the Ministry of Justice a block away.

Mr Bluem told newsmen afterwards he had also expressed his opposition to capital punishment, and pointed out that if the Upington 14 were executed, there would be "worldwide unrest," because the convicted people had merely been at the scene when the crimes were committed.

Mr Bluem added that it was not really important whether he personally saw Mr Mandela, but it was important that Mr Mandela be afforded an opportunity in playing a role in finding a solution to South Africa's problems.

"Mr Mandela has an important role to play in bringing peace to a situation that is full of conflict," said Mr Bluem.

Ratanda Police Quarters Bombed; No Injuries

*MB2806063889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0631 GMT 28 Jun 89*

[Text] Pretoria June 28 SAPA—Herewith the overnight unrest report as supplied by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"At Botshabelo (Bloemfontein) a private house was damaged when a petrol-bomb was thrown at it. No injuries were reported.

"On 1989-06-27 at about 20h45 a group of coloured children in Promosa (Potchefstroom) made a fire and one of the children put a projectile into the fire. It exploded and a number of the children (about 10 aged between 13 - 19 yrs) were very slightly injured. At this stage, the type of projectile involved is unknown. Police are investigating.

"On 1989-06-28 at about 04h05 an explosion occurred at the SAP [South African Police] single quarters in Ratanda (Heidelberg). No persons were injured and the extent of damage is unknown. It is believed that a limpet mine was used. Police are investigating."

Albertina Sisulu Delivers 'Attack' on De Klerk

*MB2206104589 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
22 Jun 89 p 16*

[Text] London—Ululations and cries of "Amandla, Awethu" greeted [United Democratic Front official] Albertina Sisulu as she ascended the back of a truck in the drab grey forum of London's Bull Ring on Tuesday [20 June] evening.

Sisulu, for the first time in her life allowed to travel abroad, addressed an emotional meeting of around 600 anti-apartheid campaigners protesting this week's visit to Europe by Mr F.W. de Klerk.

A forest of banners proclaiming "Send De Klerk home" faced Sisulu as she took the microphone and silently raised a fist.

Standing nearby, to underline the way women have fought apartheid, was Adelaide Tambo, wife of Oliver, and Sister Bernard Ngcube of the Federation of Transvaal Women.

The dignified UDF [United Democratic Party] co-president delivered a stinging attack on De Klerk, saying he had nothing to offer blacks in South Africa.

He must, she said, be sent home to end the state of emergency, free political prisoners, unban the ANC [African National Congress] and other organisations, allow all exiles home—and suspend the September elections.

In the meantime, the Western world should up the ante by increasing the sanctions pressure. The diminutive Sister Bernard followed Sisulu onto the makeshift platform to call the South African Government illegitimate. "Our government is in exile, and we are preparing a welcome for them," she told the crowd. Sisulu, who has been given 30 days' leave to travel, will return home to a set of restrictions which include bans on attending meetings and talking to the Press.

She believes the authorities gave in on the passport question after she received an invitation to talk to President Bush, which she will do later in the week, accompanied by Sister Bernard and secretary general of the Federation of Transvaal Women, Jessie Duarte.

The women have already seen the Swedish foreign minister and left Britain yesterday for a meeting with Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president, before heading for Washington.

Discusses Apartheid 'Struggle'

MB2206180289 London BBC World Service in English
0635 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Interview with United Democratic Front official Albertina Sisulu by Veronique Edwards on the "Network Africa" program in London; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Mrs Albertina Sisulu has never been out of South Africa before, and in fact this morning she is due to be in the United States for another highlight of her current trip: a meeting with President George Bush. But before she left, I spoke to her about what has sustained her struggle with apartheid.

[Sisulu] It's determination and knowing that we are on the right path, and knowing very well that the freedom will not be coming to us on a plate of food. We must fight for it. That is why we are strong and pushing forward for the freedom we have been fighting for.

[Edwards] Which were the most difficult times in your life? Was it when you were in prison or under house arrest, or when you were subjected to legal restrictions?

[Sisulu] They are both the same, except that there is a slight difference. When you are in prison you don't see your children and when you are at home, under house arrest, at least you see them; you are able to give

instructions, what they should do. Although, of course, in many ways, it is just as good as though you are in jail because you can't do what you are expected to do as a parent to the children.

[Edwards] So, what was life like when you were in prison?

[Sisulu] I must say our prisons are very poor. Whatever facilities are there they are not enough, especially for the black people.

[Edwards] With all these incidents in your life and with your husband constantly in prison as it is, how did you manage to take care of your children?

[Sisulu] Well, fortunately in the struggle you are never alone. You have brothers and sisters who always come to your help. I brought up my children alone, but I wasn't alone because going to school, when I was in jail, my sisters had to look after my children, and then the community had to look after my children, and when I am house arrested, which really was hard because you can't go near any educational center, so I was depending on my friends, my comrades, to send to school if perhaps I have anything to ask from the teachers.

[Edwards] It's a very difficult way to earn an education.

[Sisulu] Yes, oh yes, very difficult.

[Edwards] When last did you see your husband?

[Sisulu] I was with him a week ago before I came up here.

[Edwards] There was a time we heard he wasn't doing very well. Is he strong and fit?

[Sisulu] Yes, he had an eye operation which I think the papers made a mistake by saying he has gone blind. No. Apparently, it was successful.

[Edwards] You have never really had a normal life with your family. Does this make you feel bitter sometimes?

[Sisulu] I haven't had a normal life as a family, but I am not bitter. I am not bitter in the sense that I know that the road I am on is the correct one, and that whether our government likes it or not, we will get our freedom, and we will be the rulers of that country.

[Edwards] You strongly believed in education before liberation, but the uprising in South Africa has not achieved nothing but children who have gone without education. [sentence as heard] Where does this leave the children of tomorrow?

[Sisulu] That's what we are in fact fighting against because it is exactly what the government wants. They don't want us to have the leaders of tomorrow by

destroying the education of our children, and we are fighting hard to take our children to school, to make means that they are educated.

[Edwards] Do you think the Natal peace agreement between UDF [United Democratic Movement] and Zulu Inkatha will make it possible for people to sit down and discuss and talk peacefully?

[Sisulu] In fact the people are prepared to talk. It's only the Zulu government that does not want peace. I am sorry to say that, because why did it let this go for so long, people killing each other?

[Edwards] Do you think this is another ploy to buy time again?

[Sisulu] I think so, really, because he should have been... [changes thought] One man, if he can't manage, who could have cried out to say I need help at this point in time, but he has never done that and the people up to this day are killing each other. Where is he and what is he doing?

[Edwards] You have a famous name, whether you like it or not. Do you sometimes wish you were anonymous?

[Sisulu] I don't know what I have done, but I could get that famous name, man. I am just like any other person in South Africa. I don't regard myself as somebody, you know, superior to anybody.

[Edwards] How would you like to be remembered?

[Sisulu] As a person I don't need to be remembered, but if perhaps our struggle goes through this thick forest, I will be the happiest woman even if I were dead.

[Edwards] Do you foresee a situation where you would be able to see that happiness?

[Sisulu] It's difficult to say, but as I see things at home it is quite, you know, possible that I will still be alive and see freedom in my country.

[Edwards] What is the life of the average black African woman in South Africa, because for people who live outside of South Africa then listen to the stories, they can't ever really imagine what it is like? How would you go about explaining this to somebody who just imagines?

[Sisulu] To all black people in South Africa there is no normal life. That I can see. There are people who are still, you know, in the shacks. There are no houses. Children are dying in the veld [countryside]. There are still forced removals. There is no normal life for a black person in South Africa. There is no work in South Africa. People are out of work. There is such, you know... there is disaster really and truly. The education for our children is nil. The children are hanged. Political prisoners,

children of 20, 21 years are being hanged for their political beliefs. So, really, which means there isn't a family that can say: I am safe in South Africa.

To Ask Bush for Further Sanctions

MB2606150089 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Antiapartheid activist Albertina Sisulu, who will meet U.S. President George Bush next week, plans to press him to strengthen sanctions against South Africa.

Sisulu is in Paris at the moment, at the invitation of first lady Danielle Mitterrand, to attend a 3-day International Federation of Human Rights conference.

Sisulu says she will talk to Bush about strengthening sanctions and people who are going to be hanged. She says about 80 people are on death row in South Africa for cases considered political.

Government To 'Accept' 'Fair' Namibian Elections

MB2006083989 Windhoek Domestic Service in English
0515 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The South African director general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, says South Africa will accept the outcome of a free and fair election in South-West Africa/Namibia.

Mr van Heerden said at a banquet in Johannesburg that South Africa would be ready to enter into a constructive relationship with South-West Africa/Namibia after independence. He said the independence for South-West Africa/Namibia will not change the physical realities which govern this relationship such as geographic proximity and the existing infrastructure.

Mr van Heerden said that while adopting a positive attitude, South Africa must remain fully alert and be prepared for all eventualities.

Warning That 'SWAPO Could Revert To Force'

MB2106124589 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 21 Jun 89 p 8

[By Louise Burgers]

[Text] SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] could revert to force to get control of the government in South-West Africa if it realised the election would not go its way, the chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Kat Liebenberg, told the Johannesburg Press Club yesterday.

Gen Liebenberg emphasised that, in the event of a hostile takeover by SWAPO, the South African security forces would "be ready."

South African troops in South-West Africa have to be down to 1,500 by Friday [23 June]. Gen Liebenberg believes they will have reached their target by tomorrow.

He said South Africa was "doing everything possible" to ensure the implementation of Resolution 435 "runs smoothly."

"If SWAPO is prepared to sabotage 435, the security forces will be able to handle the situation.?"

"Should the situation arise, close to the election period and SWAPO realises it is losing, effort to takeover can be expected," Gen Liebenberg said.

He warned SWAPO against any possible action to jeopardise the independence process as Resolution 435 could be "completely scuttled."

He said the organisation's image had taken "a dip internationally" as a result of the 1 April incursion.

He said intimidation by SWAPO in the run-up to the election was "rife" and would continue to be "part and parcel" of their election campaign.

He dismissed as "ridiculous" the many allegations of intimidation by South Africa, made daily to UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] by SWAPO.

"We are now concentrating on the withdrawal."

He said SWAPO was in a weaker position now, than in March. The organisation had hoped to establish bases in the territory, so they could run their election campaign from the bases for "intimidation" purposes.

This aim fell and several other options, including "armed struggle" are still being considered by the organisation, Gen Liebenberg said.

Aid to Renamo Denied

MB2106125089 Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
21 Jun 89 p 7

[By Gerald L'Ange]

[Text] Squarely contradicting the widely-held belief that the RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels in Mozambique are being supplied from South Africa, the Chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General A.J. Liebenberg, has not only repeated the SADF's [South African Defense Force] denial that it is aiding the rebels but he has also suggested they are getting no help from anyone else in the Republic.

The general said in an interview that he could not see that any individual or civilian organisation in South Africa would be able to smuggle arms, ammunition and food in the quantities required by Renamo across the border into Mozambique.

Asked whether it was possible that somebody within the SADF might be supplying the rebels without the knowledge of the SADF chiefs, General Liebenberg said: "Certainly not. I want to stress that we have got very definite orders from the highest level."

He said the Chief of the Defence Force (General Jannie Geldenhuys) had issued "very strict and direct instructions", and in the army and elsewhere in the SADF "we adhere to that".

"I categorically want to deny any military support by any military organisation. Not only by the army, (but) any other military military organisation, because I am involved in and am responsible for the protection of that border.

"So if you want to move stores and equipment across there I would like to say it's impossible."

General Liebenberg was answering questions on the allegations of South African aid for Renamo in connection with a series of articles in *THE STAR* on the situation in Mozambique.

At one point in the interview the general said it was possible for a civil aircraft to be flown undetected into Mozambique from South Africa provided it was first flown into another neighbouring territory and the flight plan changed.

This possibility was discussed in the interview in connection with a complaint by the general that because journalists had apparently travelled from South Africa to Mozambique to report on the activities of Renamo, Mozambican government officials assumed this was done with the collusion of the SADF.

General Liebenberg said he did not know how the journalists had got to Mozambique to link up with the rebels.

Secret movements into and out of Mozambique was also discussed in connection with the case of the German vessel, the *Edda*, which was seized last September in the Mozambique port of Quelimane on suspicion of collaborating with Renamo.

The captain and several crew members of the vessel had earlier gone ashore and they later reappeared in Germany saying they had been captured by Renamo and then flown out to South Africa.

Mozambican news media said this was proof of South African support for Renamo.

But General Geldenhuys denied that the SADF was in any way involved in the *Edda* incident.

"My reply to them is: 'Please, contact the German government. It's their ship, their people'," he said.

General Liebenberg heads South Africa's representatives on the Joint Security Commission set up with Mozambique to monitor alleged violations of the Nkomati Accord. He was asked about frequent allegations in the Mozambican news media of continued South African aid to Renamo after the signing of the accord, which outlawed such aid.

"My personal view is that the senior officers (in the Mozambican armed forces) do not believe that we are involved in supporting Renamo," General Geldenhuys said. "However, they cannot openly acknowledge this."

Mr Les Labuschagne of the Department of Foreign Affairs, who was present during the interview, said that as far as he could remember the South African Government had never received a formal complaint from the Mozambique government of alleged South African aid to the rebels.

While such allegations had been made in the Mozambican news media, the authorities there had used the mechanism of the JSC [Joint Security Council] to bring complaints to South Africa's attention.

General Liebenberg said the cases brought to the JSC had not been in the nature of proof but of "information" the South Africans might investigate.

"In all cases this so-called information was submitted to the JSC after it had been widely publicised in the news media."

The general mentioned three such cases in recent months, all of which had been proved groundless upon joint investigation with the Mozambicans.

General Geldenhuys suggested Mozambique believed at the signing of the Nkomati Accord that if it could get the South African Government to stop supporting Renamo it would be able to deal with the rebels.

"Unfortunately, the contrary happened because after we ceased to support Renamo (after Nkomati), Renamo in fact became far more dependent on Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] for arms, ammunition and I think even food. And instead of experiencing a decline in the incidence (of rebel activity) there was in fact a buildup."

Neil van Heerden on International, Soviet Ties
MB2106073589 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 20 Jun 89 p 9

["Excerpt" from speech by Foreign Affairs Director General Neil van Heerden at the BUSINESS DAY Business Achievement Award banquet in Johannesburg on 19 June]

[Text] Our continued efforts to establish our credibility with our African neighbours have been one of a number of important factors leading to a shift in our relationships.

A new realism has entered the perspective of SA [South Africa]. It is a realism which is saying that a violent revolution will not succeed in SA and that SA has a positive role to play in the economic development of the continent.

It is a realism which says that without a stable and prosperous SA, Southern Africa cannot be stable and prosperous.

Our international position remains difficult. Major changes are taking place. A new U.S. administration has just come out of a honeymoon period and a new policy on SA is being born. Europe is set to form itself into a trading bloc of some 320-million people, China is facing major civil unrest and the Soviet Union appears to be grappling with new formulae to ensure its position as a superpower.

The U.S. has largely and voluntarily excluded itself from the South African scene through self-denial and alienation. America's ability to influence events within SA has waned with every new wave of disinvestment.

The contributions made by multi-national corporations in many areas, most notably in the field of labour relations and affirmative action, have been largely lost.

We should do the things that we regard right and just, because we believe that this is in the interest of our own country. This would, at the same time, present our friends in U.S. with a stronger leverage to oppose myopic policies of disinvestment and sanctions.

The Bush administration has embarked on an effort to forge a bipartisan policy on SA with Congress. It seems clear that while opposing further and expanded sanctions, the Bush administration will adopt a more activist posture on SA.

Let us hope our American friends realise that the antidote for apartheid is not more apartheid; it is contact; it is fewer lectures and more conversations; less diatribe and more dialogue.

While certain of our traditional markets are closing, new markets for SA are opening. The economic miracles of the newly-industrialised countries of the Far East present vast opportunities. Eastern Europe, for too long an untapped market, is undergoing dramatic changes and presents a challenge for aggressive South African market penetration.

The tentative contact with the Soviet Union over the past 18 months is exactly that—tentative. Contacts have come about largely as a result of the negotiations on South-Western Africa.

SA cannot afford to ignore the opportunities and challenges which a relationship with the USSR, however minimal at the moment, may hold. We cannot wish the

Soviet Union away and the influence that it is able to exert on international affairs is substantial. We do not, however, know the final destination of the glasnost train.

The philosophic rationale of Europe 1992 is very much a manifestation of the type of future world for which we have to prepare ourselves.

Two themes are particularly important if we are to understand the challenges of the international policies of the future. These are the growing interdependence among nations and the blurring of the traditional dividing line between the domestic and foreign interests of states.

This does not mean that nationalism—or, more particularly, the national state—has given way to some irreversible trend towards internationalism. On the contrary, "national survival" and "national welfare" will for the foreseeable future remain the *raison d'être* of international exchange.

No state will, however, be able to realise its national interests if it remains outside the main stream of international life.

Secondly, themes such as human rights and environmental concerns are compelling issues which define the "spirit of our time"—the "zeitgeist"—with which the nationals of the world will increasingly have to align themselves.

Traditional exclusivity is making way for greater inclusiveness. SA's future role and status in international affairs will depend to an increasing extent on the way it deals with this reality.

We would wish to see from a united Europe a commitment to Southern Africa. We seek not empty rhetoric nor handouts. Capital funds, by themselves, do not bring about development. Managerial and technological competence, together with personal integrity and dedication on the part of those utilising capital funds are indispensable if economic progress is to be achieved.

European governments need to become closely associated with the economic development of Southern Africa. They should engage themselves, in partnership with the nations of the region, in the fullest possible development of its human and natural resources.

Commercial exchanges between countries stimulate development more effectively than handouts.

Western nations interested in the development of the region should support mutually profitable links between the countries of Southern Africa rather than actively discouraging them by supporting sanctions measures which affect the entire region. Attempts to create an

artificial economic climate through the promotion of organisations such as the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] cannot succeed.

We are seeing the emergence of an awareness in SA of the challenges and opportunities which this new global situation holds for our country and our region. SA must assume its rightful place in the family of nations.

We are entering a period of far-reaching and fundamental change. This is reflected both in official statements and in the attitude of the broad population. There is a realisation that our future will look very different to our past.

The millstones which have prevented us from embarking, as we must, on the high road will have to be shed. Concepts such as a bill of rights, universal franchise, justice for all, the equal participation at the highest levels of government, mirror a future SA.

Court Sentences 3 PAC Members for 'Terrorism'
MB2006110089 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
20 Jun 89 p 11

[By Senti Maseko]

[Text] Three men have been convicted of terrorism by a Rustenburg magistrate.

The men, Norman Moloi (24), of Orlando West, Soweto, Cyprian Naki (22) and Simon Ngcime, both of Khayelitsha, Cape Town, were found to be members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] by Mr M.D. de Wit.

Moloi will effectively serve nine years while Naki and Ngcime will each serve eight years.

The three pleaded guilty to the charges.

The men were arrested at a roadblock in Boekenhoutfontein near Rustenburg on 22 May, the court heard. They were found in possession of handgrenades, Scorpion machineguns and ammunition.

Two State witnesses, both PAC defectors, testified against the men during the trial.

Mr X said he, Naki and Ngcime received military training in camps in Tripoli, Libya and Ranjewo in Yugoslavia.

The other witness, Mr Y, told the court that he and Moloi received training at camps in Ruwo in Tanzania and Banghazi, Tripoli.

Major J.D. Potgieter, said to be an expert on PAC, said there were about 700 PAC members outside the country. He said, using Soweto as a barometer, there was an increase in the organisation's activities inside the country recently.

The three men were represented by advocate Mr B.M. Ngoepe and Mr M.N. Sithole, instructed by Seriti, Mavundla and Partners.

Terreblanche Rejects Nomination Ineligibility Claim
MB2106131289 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
21 Jun 89 p 1

[By Wessel Oosthuizen]

[Text] Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] leader, Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche, yesterday hit back at what he called "liberal professors" and said there was nothing legally preventing him from standing for Parliament.

"I am not about to start paying any attention to the opinions of liberal professors," Mr TerreBlanche said. His legal advisers had told him he was eligible to stand.

"If a murderer can sit in Parliament, why can't I?" Mr TerreBlanche said.

"Naramtuk Jumana, of the National People's party, was sentenced to death in Ireland for murdering a 16-year-old White girl, Hazel Mullen, and served a jail sentence, yet he stood for Parliament.

"The Electoral Act states clearly that a person can only be disqualified as a candidate if he has been convicted of treason, sedition and murder," Mr TerreBlanche said.

"I was only found guilty—and I have a copy of the judgment in my office—of being an accessory to the possession of unlicensed arms. In his judgment the judge said we were the victims of circumstances.

"Besides that, a judge and a magistrate found that the owner of the weapons worked for the Security Police.

"If people really start scratching, I wonder how many members of other parties will have to be disqualified."

Mr TerreBlanche declined to comment on a statement on Monday [19 June] by officials, Adv [advocate] Chris Beyers and Mr Willem Olivier, criticising his decision to make himself available as a candidate.

"One is an ex-legal adviser and the other an ex-general secretary. I do not have any comment to make on utterances from ex-AWBs."

Urges CP To Step Aside in Rustenburg

MB2706205689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2055 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Alberton June 27 SAPA—The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, tonight appealed to the Conservative Party [CP] to stand back in Rustenburg and allow him to win the seat for the "people of the right" in the September 6 election.

Addressing an AWB meeting in Alberton attended by about 1,500 people, he said the CP should recognise the AWB and all the work it had done over the years.

"I don't want to get involved in party politics but I am prepared to take Rustenburg for the right".

He repeated his appeal to the CP to also give the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party—HNP], Mr Jaap Marais, a safe seat to Parliament so that he and Mr Marais could "give F.W. (de Klerk) hell in Parliament after September 6".

He said that all that was required for right wing unity was for he and Mr Marais to be given an easy passage to Parliament.

The CP could not win Rustenburg because the council was already controlled by the AWB. If he decided not to stand, which was possible, the election would be contested by CP, HNP and independent candidates which would result in a win for the National Party [NP].

He appealed to the CP not to stand and allow him to win Rustenburg. It would then have a good chance of winning many more seats.

"The CP must win this election so that Dr (Andries) Treurnicht can become the state president instead of Mr de Klerk. Not one constituency or even a vote must be lost".

He said that in 1987 eight or nine seats had been lost because of the lack of right wing unity. More seats would be lost in this election if people of the right did not stand together.

"If we do not work together it will be the last time we will be voting as whites. If the CP and the HNP do not find each other history will not forgive them".

The NP government had stated publicly and clearly they were in favour of a multiracial government and if they were not stopped the country would be handed over to a one man one vote situation in the same way as South-West Africa.

Mr Terreblanche said that if the other right wing groupings believed he was standing in the way of unity, he would return to his farm and his cattle. There was no reason why the CP, HNP and AWB could not formulate a policy on which they could agree and fight an election.

He told the huge crowd the turnout showed the AWB was not "a wounded organisation" as some newspapers had called it but was on its way to creating a "fatherland for whites".

Mr Terreblanche cut his speech short because he was suffering from a bout of influenza.

The hall was decorated with several red, white and black banners including some in English stating "The AWB Knows No Fears" and "The AWB Welcome English Pro-Boers".

One member of the press incurred the wrath of a khaki-clad AWB guard by remaining seated during the singing of the "Die Stem". After the singing of the anthem, the guard threateningly asked the newsman "what's your story" and told him that in future he must stand up during the anthem.

Worrall Predicts 40 Democratic Seats in Election
MB2006112389 Johannesburg *THE STAR in English*
20 Jun 89 p 6

[Text] Cape Town—Democratic Party [DP] co-leader Dr Denis Worrall has predicted his party will win at least 40 seats in the general election.

The tide had turned in South African politics and more people were turning to the DP for a new approach to solving problems, he said.

Speaking in Cape Town at the weekend for the launch of the DP's campaign in Wynberg, he said: "The National Party [NP] and Conservative Party have had their time. The Democratic Party is with the tide.

"We are talking about taking about 40 seats. And I predict that on 7 September they will say: 'Wynberg—DP gain'".

Dr Worrall said the DP was determined to strike the NP on its economic record.

He advised campaign workers "Go easy on the Nats. We want to win them over. You won't do that by telling them how bad they are. Tell them how weak their leadership is."

Dr Worrall told the meeting he joined the NP with the belief that South Africa could be "changed from within".

"But I realised in London (when he was ambassador) that it could not be done from within. I was close up and saw the incompetence and ineptness; the lack of vision, direction and understanding."

Speaking after the meeting, Dr Worrall said that after touring South Africa, his impression was that "people are sceptical about what the Nats are telling them—they are looking at the realities and have given up just believing the NP".

He added: "I get the feeling they know the apartheid game is up and are ready for quite radical changes."

W. Malan on Election Opponents Remaining Allies
MB2206053889 Johannesburg *SAPA in English*
2304 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Roodepoort June 21 SAPA—It was necessary to look upon political opponents as allies in order to produce a new constitution for South African politics, Democratic Party [DP] co-leader Mr Wynand Malan said tonight.

Speaking at a fund-raising dinner for the DP in Roodepoort, he said the DP was doing what the NP [National Party] ought to be doing—talking to all relevant political actors in South Africa.

"If you want freedom, then you must speak to the people you are warring against."

Asked whether the DP canvassed black people even though they did not have the vote, Mr Malan said the party was meeting daily with blacks "even more at their request than ours".

South Africans could no longer afford to be satisfied with National Party leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk's vague promises of reform.

It was time the NP gave content to its promises of an end to domination and a beginning to negotiations.

"A clear move forward away from apartheid and toward a non-racial future needs to be taken now. An opportunity exists which needs to be taken—but the NP cannot do it because it has no policy to do so. It is filled with uncertainty; it is a party which does not know where to go except that it cannot stand where it is.

"Ask the NP about specifics—group areas and separate amenities—and you will be met with a deathly silence."

He said the government "had given us insecurity", as there was no security in a future with the NP.

The DP envisaged South Africa as a geographical unit encompassing the TVBC [Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei] states and independent states. "That was South Africa and will be South Africa."

The party stood for federalism, devolution of power, independent courts and a bill of rights. Individuals should have the opportunity to act in the economy and be given equal education. "If at the end of the process, all involved cannot claim co-ownership, there will be no stability."

He said he saw education as a major tool in the transition from the present state to black rule. Training and literacy programmes were essential as there could be no economic future for the country if the literacy problem was not solved. Neither could South Africa grow unless the economy was internationalised.

He said he saw AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader, Mr Eugene Terreblanche's move to stand for Parliament as a positive sign. "Radicals are opting for a process of constitutional, negotiation-type politics."

On the DP's international contact, he said party leaders were meeting with diplomatic representatives of all countries. He said he was meeting four diplomats this week alone.

"The DP has access to levels where we can interpret to other government's what our government is all about."

Democratic Party Names 2 More Pretoria Candidates
MB2206110789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1043 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria June 22 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] could contest as many as 10 seats in the northern Transvaal region in the September 6 general election.

The party today announced a further two candidates for Pretoria seats.

Former National Party [NP] branch chairman, Mr Martin Brink, is to stand for the DP in Waterkloof, and pharmacist Mr John Purchase in Sunnyside.

Earlier it had been announced that newspaper columnist Mrs Martie Meiring would be the DP candidate in Pretoria East, and estate agent Mr Andy de Beer in Rissik.

The chairman of the DP in the northern Transvaal, Mr Tertius Spies, told SAPA today the party would also be standing in Verwoerdburg, and was still considering putting up candidates as well in Pretoria Central, Rodeplaas, Koedeospoort, Rustenburg and Soutpansberg (under which Tzaneen falls).

The DP's nomination procedure for Verwoerdburg should be finalised next Wednesday [28 June], while the possibility of putting up candidates in the other seats would be further considered at regional meeting on Monday night.

Mr Brink, an attorney and businessman, was until about a month ago chairman of the NP's Waterkloof Ridge branch.

He left the party because—he wrote in his letter of resignation—NP policy was "wrong and immoral."

Democrats' Witbank Election Entry 'Ruffled' NP
MB2006111989 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
20 Jun 89 p 6

[By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau]

[Text] The Democratic Party's [DP] entry into the race for the Witbank parliamentary seat has ruffled National Party [NP] feathers.

Witbank has been a Conservative Party constituency since 1987, but the NP was believed to have a chance of winning it again in September—until the DP announced that it was also standing.

The DP's candidate, Mr Koos Venter, makes no apologies for possibly splitting the Nat vote.

"By standing here the DP is giving the people of Witbank a chance to vote against the right wing, and that includes the Nationalists," he said.

Mr Venter said there was a low poll in Witbank during the last election. He believed this was because many voters stayed away as they had no party to the left of the NP for which to vote.

Meanwhile the NP's Witbank candidate, Mr Paul Broodryk, said the party was still confident of winning.

He believed the DP was "working against itself".

He said the DP's chances of becoming the Official Opposition would be harder if the Witbank seat went to the CP again.

CP Expels Five Opponents of Party Policy
MB2206065589 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] The right-wing row in Rustenburg heats up. Five Conservative Party [CP] members have been booted out of the party for going against party policy and they pledged support for Eugene Terreblanche, who plans to run for Parliament in Rustenburg.

The five were expelled after they voted in favor of the establishment of a new black township just outside the town, which was against CP policy. The expulsions leave the CP with only one official councillor on the 8-member council, with one National Party councillor. The other six are now independent. They include the mayor, the deputy mayor and the management committee chairman.

Meanwhile Terreblanche has confirmed he'll stand for Parliament in Rustenburg, and he says the dogfight is on.

CP Deputy Defines Voters' Choice at Polls

MB2006113489 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
20 Jun 89 p 4

[Text] White voters must now choose between a Conservative Party [CP] government or a National Party [NP] Democratic Party [DP] alliance, said CP deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg yesterday.

Referring to allegations of election talks between the NP and the DP, Dr Hartzenberg said the "revelations that the NP by way of former minister Mr Hendrik Schoeman pleaded with Dr Zach de Beer of the DP not to put up a candidate in Delmas, were an indication of the generally poor standard of that once mighty party.

"Allegations that the NP approached the DP with similar proposals in Geduld and Modderfontein are just as astonishing.

"The NP now looks for help from the DP. It was to be expected and exposes the NP for what it really is, the political bedmate of the DP."

The allegations of cooperation between the NP and the DP have been strongly denied by General Magnus Malan, Defence Minister and chairman of the NP in that region.

House of Delegates Leader Leaves Solidarity Party

MB2106181689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1239 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria June 21 SAPA—The chairman of the House of Delegates, Mr Boetie Abramjee, has resigned from the Solidarity Party.

In a statement issued in Pretoria today, Mr Abramjee, MP for Laudium, said he had decided to declare himself as an independent.

He listed several reasons for his resignation, including "disillusionment with the party leadership and the way in which the party was conducting its affairs".

Mr Abramjee said he would contest the Laudium seat in the forthcoming general elections as an independent.

"I have the interests of my community at heart and I will continue serving them," he said.

Chamber of Mines Head on Gold Cost's Effects

MB2006120389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1036 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Johannesburg, June 20, SAPA—Half of the South African Chamber of Mines 33 gold producing members could be threatened in the next two years unless the gold price improves says Mr Colin Fenton, outgoing president of the South African Chamber of Mines.

In his presidential address in Johannesburg today he said that in 1985 South Africa had the lowest cost of gold production of the five major gold mining nations but by 1987 it had the highest costs. He said this situation continued today.

"Altogether, about half of the chamber's 33 producing member gold mines could be threatened in the next year or two unless the price improves or other factors come into play" he said.

Mr Fenton went on to state: "But we say too that the vital contribution of this industry to the economy of the sub-continent will be retarded unless the government shows greater resolve than it has done so far to bring inflation under control and more in line with the rates of our major trading partners."

"The average cost of gold produced—at R695 per ounce for the first quarter of 1989—is more than double the cost in 1985. Further increases cannot be effectively contained as long as the inflationary spiral continues."

Mr Fenton added that the decline in the value of the rand fueled inflation and production costs at a time when the industry was having to mine poorer grade ore at deeper levels. He said that the decline in the dollar value of gold was a matter of natural concern for all South Africans.

"Price, is of course, only one factor in the equation determining the profitability of the industry. But already two of the country's oldest mines, employing nearly 25,000 people are facing possible closure."

Mr Fenton said the gold price is a leading indicator of international inflation and that its decline could be blamed on low actual and anticipated inflation rates and universally real high interest rates. He pointed out, however, that while investment demand is softer, growth from the fabrication industry, particularly in the Far East showed that the market fundamentals were secure.

He also said that while the dollar price of bullion had fallen, the rand price had moved up to R991 average for 1988 before dropping back to R970 an ounce for the first quarter of this year.

Mr Fenton pointed out that gold sales for South Africa increased by 12.5 per cent to R19.7 billion and that total South African mineral sales were a record in nominal terms at R33.4 billion.

He said: "This performance was also aided by a strong recovery in the coal sector where earnings also reached a new high at R5.7 billion, in spite of sanctions."

Mr Fenton said that while gold was at present locked into a bear market he believed in the long-term strength of bullion.

His reasons were:

—There are signs that investor sentiment towards the metal could alter quickly;

—Third World debt is not a problem that will easily disappear;

—The U.S. budget deficit and trade imbalance will remain problematical and

—Inflation is rising in many OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development] countries.

Mr Fenton said that South Africa continued to be the third largest exporter of coal. He said that while exports were only marginally up at 42.6 million tons, revenue increased by 20 per cent because of the weak rand and a hardening in international price.

He said South Africa's reputation as a reliable supplier of coal to international markets was enhanced last year as nearly all of the other major suppliers had delivery problems of one kind or another.

Official on Production-Cost Threat to Mines

*MB2006113589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1111 GMT 20 Jun 89*

[Text] Johannesburg June 20 SAPA—The situation in the South African gold mining industry has the potential of becoming catastrophic says Basis Hersov, chairman of mining giant Anglovaal.

Speaking at the South African Chamber of Mines annual general meeting in Johannesburg today he said: "For the South African gold mining industry to move from the lowest cost producer to the highest out of five major producers in so short a period (1985-1987) presents us—if we find ourselves unable to arrest the surge—with a situation that has the potential to evolve into catastrophic proportions.

"We are South Africa's biggest earner of foreign exchange and we employ hundreds of thousands of people. A serious threat to the viability of the mining industry is a serious threat to the economic welfare and political equilibrium of an entire sub-continent."

Mr Hersov went on to state that production costs had reached an unacceptably high level, where they are cutting profits and threatening livelihoods. He said it was logical for the mining industry now to play an increasingly positive role in encouraging government to curb inflation.

Survey Assesses Union Wage Increases

*MB2006111489 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
20 Jun 89 p 6*

[By labor reporter Mike Siluma]

[Text] Although average wage increases won by trade unions from March to May this year remained moderate at 16.7 percent, compared with the 1988 average of 17.9 percent, high inflation levels could force a rise in settlement levels for the rest of 1989.

These are the findings of a survey by industrial relations consultants Andrew Levy, Johan Piron and Associates (ALPA), which has just been released.

According to the survey, unions attaining the highest increases between March and May were the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (19.7 percent), the SA Chemical Workers Union (18.9 percent) and the Paper, Printing Wood and Allied Workers Union (17.6 percent).

The survey also found that 67 percent of negotiations surveyed were plagued by some form of industrial action.

"Unions appear to have totally rejected the official CPI [consumer price index] inflation rate and have opted for a figure closer to 25 percent in their motivation for wage increases," said ALPA.

—Meanwhile, a Conciliation Board (CB) meeting to resolve the wage dispute between the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) is expected to take place today or tomorrow.

The Chamber applied for a CB after declaring a dispute with the NUM on Thursday [15 June].

The NUM is demanding a monthly national minimum rate of R543 for surface workers and R600 for underground workers.

27 Jun Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2706145889

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

De Klerk Wins European Day—National Party [NP] leader F.W. de Klerk "appears to have had fair success" in his efforts to "sell" himself and the government's

reform plans to European leaders on his tour of that continent, remarks Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 June in a page 12 editorial. "His low key, new-broom image, plus his natural charm and intelligence, must have helped win the day" with the experienced politicians he met. But these European leaders are "not prepared to wait too long" for the resolution of such "contentious issues as the release of Nelson Mandela and lifting the state of emergency." "It would be helpful if, as new NP leader, Mr de Klerk were to spell out the reality of the international community's expectations at the party's federal congress this week."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk Raises False Expectations—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 June in a page 8 editorial cautions against "expectations which cannot reasonably be fulfilled" arising from F.W. de Klerk's European tour. De Klerk returns "amid the usual glowing accounts of good relations forged with European leaders of wisdom and patience." "De Klerk has, cry the headlines, won us time! Time for what? If De Klerk has a grand plan to change" South Africa, he has a 'moral duty' to make it public before the elections." "Foreign expectations usually settle on the release of Nelson Mandela and/or the unbanning of the ANC [African National Congress]. The assumption is that negotiations would soon follow", leading to a democratic constitution. "Is this what Mr de Klerk has in mind? Forgive us if we doubt it. F.W. de Klerk is not Wynand Malan, and National Party policy is not the same as Democratic Party policy." "To encourage foreign leaders that fundamental change is within reach is not only wrong, but irresponsible." De Klerk's European talks have set up a "new crisis of expectations abroad, and it will all end in tears, mark our words."

CAPE TIMES

Government Must Join 'Peacemakers'—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 23 June in a page 6 editorial welcomes the prospect of negotiations to end the Angolan conflict, adding that "the new-found unanimity in super-power policy has cramped the style of strategists in Pretoria who have sought to advance this country's security interests by promoting chaos in neighbour states." "It was not until the unacceptable costs for South Africa itself became plain that the SADF [South African Defense Force] was withdrawn from Angola and its sponsorship of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which had prolonged hostilities for a decade, was at last brought to an end." "Pretoria would do well to join hands with the peacemakers."

WINDHOEK ADVERTISER

'Cold Feet' in Namibia Noted—"Just as we have all come to the point of accepting the reality of the November 1 elections, it all of a sudden seems that those who were so ready to accept and sign all kinds of agreements are getting cold feet," says Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English on 23 June in a page 2 editorial. "Mr Martti Ahtisaari's sweeping accusations of intimidation against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], without specifying the incidents or identifying any culprits, makes no sense. Of all things, Mr Ahtisaari's accusations forces one to come to only one conclusion: That he too intends derailing the election date." "The United States must be reminded again and again of the fact that Res. 435 was the brainchild of their Andrew Young and that the implementation of R. 435 was their initiative. Not only us but the whole world should hold the U.S. responsible to see to it" that elections take place on schedule.

Angola

Savimbi Addresses Nation on Zaire Summit

MB2806093389 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 28 Jun 89

["Address to the nation" by UNITA President Jonas Malheiro Savimbi; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] Angolan men and women, tested militants of our glorious UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, members of the supreme command of the patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FALA), JURA [Revolutionary Youth of Angola], (?the League of Angolan Women), men and women in uniform, officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, and comrades:

You have probably listened to international radio stations which have widely reported on the summit meeting of heads of state held in Gbadolite on 22 June 1989, in the Republic of Zaire, the birthplace of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

It is true that there has been a great deal of speculation and distortion of the facts. I am addressing you as a combatant for true freedom in Angola, one who has been a part of this crusade for over 30 years, and to inform you of the sole truth about the aforementioned summit and its outcome as outlined in the so-called Gbadolite Declaration.

At the Luanda meeting of 16 May 1989, the MPLA [People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola] introduced what it described as its 7-point peace plan. On the same occasion, the eight African heads of state asked for the mediation of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko because he was the only one who had friendly relations with UNITA, and also because his government had recognized the Luanda regime. So, the Gbadolite summit is the happy outcome of mediation efforts undertaken by President Mobutu Sese Seko with UNITA and the MPLA, rather than the implementation of the MPLA's peace plan, which UNITA could never have accepted. There was nothing that could force us to embark on such a venture.

When our fellow countrymen, who were present at Gbadolite, avoid telling the people about the true meaning of the summit, we begin to wonder if we all really wish to move toward peace and national reconciliation. The Gbadolite Declaration, which will from now on be broadcast by Vorgan [Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel] daily, includes the following points that are the cornerstones of the accord:

1. The desire of all Angolan daughters and sons to end the war and to proclaim national reconciliation before the world;

2. The end of all hostilities and the proclamation of a cease-fire to take effect at midnight, 24 June 1989; and

3. The establishment of a commission responsible for preparing the implementation of this national reconciliation plan under the mediation of the president of the Republic of Zaire.

These are the three principles which were agreed upon at the Gbadolite summit of heads of state. There is no mention in any part of this declaration of Savimbi's exile or the integration of UNITA elements into the MPLA, along the lines of FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] elements who were integrated into UNITA. If all Angolans and UNITA elements are pleased with the prospects of peace for our country and our martyred people, and if the whole world is focusing its attention on the UNITA and MPLA leaders so that we can bring about peace to our country, then why don't we all assume our responsibilities by telling the truth to our people? Those who have tried to promote this idea of a so-called exile for Savimbi should have taken two things into consideration. First, who would succeed in sending Savimbi into exile considering that for 14 years we have been waging a struggle against an MPLA backed by 60,000 Cubans, both of whom were unable to defeat UNITA? Moreover, the MPLA has never been able to hold any position in UNITA-held territory, even after the South Africans left Angola in September 1988, almost a year ago now. Savate was a total failure because the Cubans were not there to help the MPLA.

Second, who could ask an Angolan citizen, after he had waged a victorious military campaign for 14 years, to go into (?voluntary) exile, in line with the old Stalinist methods? It's all lies.

Now, we doubt whether the MPLA really wants peace, national reconciliation as agreed upon at Gbadolite, or that it wants to destroy UNITA through negotiations. We in UNITA have always sought peace and national reconciliation to form a government of national unity in Angola. We wish to specifically cooperate with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and with the MPLA to achieve peace, which all Angolans want and deserve.

UNITA militants, although we really want peace and national reconciliation, we suffered mutilations, hardships, and suffering in the bush for 14 years. Let us be vigilant until the MPLA gives a correct account of the historic dimension of the Gbadolite Declaration to its people.

UNITA militants and FALA's men and women in uniform cannot allow the Gbadolite Declaration to be a repetition of the Alvor Accords. For the sake of peace and the Angolan people, UNITA and FALA cannot even allow a distortion of the spirit of the Gbadolite Declaration, or someone to use it to continue the war. UNITA and FALA can prevent this because they have 14 years of experience of war. Your strength is scattered throughout

the country from Cabinda to Cunene and from Luau to Lobito. You have safe allies and the support of the people. Moreover, you are winning the war, and time is on your side.

I urge all UNITA militants and its armed forces not to take any attitude or accept any position which does not correspond to a direct order from your own leadership. We are very pleased with the prospects of peace, but we also want a genuine peace for Angola. A genuine peace depends on genuine and truthful information.

We wish to pay tribute to the courage shown by MPLA Chairman Jose Eduardo dos Santos for having met the UNITA president in Gbadolite on 22 June 1989. All Angolans expect that our shaking of hands will mean an end to hatred, slander, the most sordid lies, machinations, fear, and division so that peace can soon come to our country. By shaking our hands we assumed before the African heads of state present at Gbadolite on 22 June 1989, the world, and the Angolan people the sole responsibility to work together until peace returns to our country. There have been no losers. We have all won, particularly the Angolan people.

Therefore, all the Angolan people have the right to expect from us—the Angolan leaders—safe steps which may lead to peace. We in UNITA will not do anything that might endanger the contents of the Gbadolite Declaration. Because UNITA and MPLA delegations led by FALA's chief of the general staff, and General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalu, respectively, are in Kinshasa to study ways to implement the Gbadolite Declaration, everything should be done to establish an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect in the country. Nobody should die at the eleventh hour, for we are all Angolans.

If there are laws and organizations which are recognized by some and disregarded by others, there is a natural law whereby we are all Angolans, we all belong to Angolan history, and we all have shown bravery and courage in the fight against foreign invasions. UNITA is for peace in Angola. However, UNITA is for total peace. UNITA does not wish to deceive the people with a temporary peace. UNITA is going to resolutely work toward the establishment of total and lasting peace in Angola on the basis of the Gbadolite Declaration. Angolans are no weak people. Angolans, you should demand that your leaders bring about peace now, and tell the truth. You should not only get information from the BBC, the Voice of America, French radio, the Voice of Germany, or Portuguese radio. You should demand that your leaders tell you precisely what happened in Gbadolite. The most distinguished African leaders were gathered at Gbadolite, before whom the UNITA and MPLA leaders gave their word of honor that they would bring peace to your fatherland. Angolan people, you should think, speak, and write about peace. Angolan people, you should not let anyone define peace for you because you are the arbiters of peace. You should contribute to peace by demanding that the leaders tell you everything about it.

The Angolan people cannot spend hours, days, weeks, and months regretting their fate. The Gbadolite Declaration is not peace in itself but rather a sound basis which will enable us to bring about peace as long as people on both sides of the conflict agree to make their contribution. You should militantly speak and think of peace, and demand peace whenever you meet your organizations, for peace is possible. Those of us who were in Gbadolite believe so. Those who withdraw from the Gbadolite accords will be condemned not only by you, the people of Angola, but also by African and international public opinion.

At this time of hope, nobody should have the right to seek to aim the weapons of peace unless they have the people behind them. Only with the support of the people it is possible to aim the arms of peace. Those who wish to make war should make it alone so that no more families have to agree to let their children go to war, to give away their food, or to show the way. There should be no more enemy bases in the bush. Therefore, I urge you Angolan men and women, tested militants of our glorious UNITA movement, to decisively contribute to the laying of the foundations of peace which we need and which the world wishes to help us bring about. As for me, I will be available to the people to contribute with my experience so that the Gbadolite Declaration does not follow the way of the Alvor Accords.

Long live Angola! Long live peace! Long live national reconciliation. Long live UNITA! Long live FALA! May God promises us peace and let us bring about peace.

Jonas Savimbi News Conference Detailed

*AB2706155389 Paris AFP in English 0531 GMT
27 Jun 89*

[Text] Jamba, Angola, June 27 (AFP)—Talks due to open this week between Angola's Marxist government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi to end the civil war, "will bear fruit" as "everybody in Angola wants peace", the rebel chief said here Monday.

"UNITA will never walk out of the negotiations. We will meet until we reach an agreement," Mr Savimbi said during a press conference at his southeast Angolan headquarters, four days after a cease-fire was reached ending 14 years of strife between his pro-Western movement and the country's Soviet and Cuban-backed rulers.

He also expressed confidence that Washington would continue to back his rebel movement following Thursday's [22 June] accord.

Without U.S. assistance—estimated at 15 million dollars a year—UNITA would not have been in a position of force, and Angola's ruling party MPLA [People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola] would not have felt it necessary to negotiate, Mr Savimbi said.

"What has prevented the MiG's to come here was the American aid," he added, apparently referring to the U.S.-made Stinger, surface-to-air missiles whose shipments to the Angolan rebels Washington never officially acknowledged.

Soviet-made MiG fighters are being used by Angolan Government forces and their Cuban allies.

Mr Savimbi and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos shook hands on last week's agreement at Gbadolite, Zaire, in the presence of 17 other African heads of state.

There was "a possibility" that a coalition government would be formed before the end of the year, Mr Savimbi continued.

Still, the rebel leader made it clear that he expected the cease-fire agreement to only be the start of a lengthy process of negotiations, as UNITA and MPLA continued to take up conflicting positions.

Mr Savimbi rejected reports that he would be forced to leave the country under the terms of the cease-fire accord. "If you don't defeat someone, you cannot send him into exile," he said.

Nor would UNITA merge with the MPLA, he said, adding that this was unacceptable.

Mr dos Santos "displayed a lot of courage to shake hands with a man called 'a bandit', a stooge of South Africa and the CIA," he said. "I want him to succeed. I wish him real well."

He said he ordered the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) radio "to use kinder words" for Mr dos Santos and to drop its derogatory "caudillo" (leader) reference. The term was used by Spanish dictator Francisco Franco, who died in 1975.

Mr Savimbi corrected UNITA intelligence chief General Gacito Wambo who stated earlier that Luanda had so far failed to order its troops to comply with the cease-fire agreement.

"They have sent messages. But it will take some time" before fighting will have subsided completely, Mr Savimbi said.

Mr Savimbi lamented that "the MPLA said a few things (after the signing of the accord) that do not correspond to Gbadolite.

"We have completely rejected integration" into Mr dos Santos' MPLA movement, he said, adding that the word was not in the joint statement adopted by the 18 heads of state attending the Zaire meeting.

However, UNITA does consider "participation" with equal rights in a central government, he added.

Delegates representing the two movements have already arrived in Zaire and UNITA representatives have been told to be "open and flexible", according to Mr Savimbi.

The Zaire Government is acting as a mediator during the talks.

UNITA wants negotiators to agree on a two-party interim government that is to prepare general elections.

Mr Savimbi stressed that MPLA had failed to make a commitment to general elections but he added that UNITA was "not going to drop" the demand.

Meanwhile in Luanda, officials said Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem "Loy" would not accompany Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko during his upcoming visit to Washington, as planned earlier.

Herman Cohen, U.S. under secretary of state for African affairs, is expected in Luanda on July 7 for talks on bilateral relations, sources added.

Mr Cohen is to attend an official meeting supervising the application of December's agreement between Angola and Cuba on the Cuban troop withdrawal from the former Portuguese colony.

Savimbi Views Cease-Fire, Affirms Leadership

*MB2706171089 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 27 Jun 89*

[Passages within quotation marks in English]

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Dr Jonas Savimbi made his first public statement about his own position and UNITA's participation in the Angolan peace initiative.

He told a news conference at his Jamba headquarters, in southern Angola, that MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA delegations will resume negotiations in Kinshasa tomorrow on implementing the peace plan.

[Begin video recording] [Reporter Nico von Burick] Dr Savimbi told international news media representatives that he is quite confident that the peace negotiations will succeed. He said UNITA is bargaining from a position of strength, and, if the talks misfire, the MPLA government will find it difficult to convince its supporters to continue the struggle.

He said President Jose dos Santos made a courageous stand by talking to UNITA, and he believes that the MPLA government will keep to the cease-fire accord.

[Savimbi] "All the messages that I am getting from Angola, on both sides, on UNITA side, on the MPLA side, everybody wants peace, but everybody, civilians as well as soldiers, then I am confident that it will hold."

[Von Burick] Referring to his own position, Dr Savimbi emphasized that he does not plan to leave Angola and that only UNITA members will decide his future. He says his future role was not discussed at the Gbadolite talks.

[Savimbi] "Nobody has talked of that, and nobody will because I am the leader of UNITA, and I will remain the leader of UNITA until in the elections they decide to choose someone else. Up to now, the mandate I got, it takes me 2 years from now. So, then I will continue. So, I am the leader of UNITA, and I remain so, leading my own group."

[Von Burick] Dr Savimbi, who returned to Jamba on 25 June, has been officially welcomed at a military parade. Thousands of cheering UNITA supporters gathered on the parade ground to show their support for their leader. While he talked about the Zaire summit, the crowds took photographs of him and waved banners.

The 18 African leaders participating in the summit will meet in Harare in September, while Dr Savimbi will brief the South African regime on the Zairian summit. [end recording]

Dos Santos Briefs MPLA Officials on Gbadolite
MB2706173789 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, met in Luanda yesterday with members of the Central Committee Secretariat, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, provincial commissars and their deputies, and senior Armed Forces officers to brief them on results of the African heads of state summit held in Gbadolite, Zaire on 22 June.

Yesterday's meeting followed one held with Political Bureau members on 23 June.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos told the meeting that the Political Bureau had already assessed the outcome of the Gbadolite summit and that (?it was) scheduled to issue a declaration shortly.

He said, with the cessation of military hostilities and the upholding of the principles of integrating UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements as citizens of the People's Republic of Angola, an important step had been taken in the long march ahead concerning the unification of the Angolan family in an atmosphere of peace and harmony, under only one flag and in one nation.

It is urgent and indispensable that all Angolans should make joint efforts so that together they may dedicate themselves to the important task of national (?reconstruction) and development.

The Angolan head of state also told the meeting that it (?was necessary to show) understanding to those compatriots who, for a number of years, had been led (?astray). He said the fundamental issue at stake is the solidarity expressed by African countries, and therefore the need to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation for the successful implementation of all principles contained in the Angolan Government's peace plan.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that an Angolan delegation led by Lieutenant General Antonio Franca Ndalu, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff, leaves for Zaire today to deal with the practicalities of the process of integrating UNITA elements into society. This delegation's role is within the framework of the commission to study ways to implement the peace plan with a view to national reconciliation, and under the mediation of the Zairian head of state, as agreed upon at the Gbadolite summit.

The Angolan head of state urged all officials at the meeting to be prudent so the atmosphere of relative trust, brought about as a result of efforts for internal peace, is not thwarted. In this phase of decisive change for the Angolan people, it is necessary that all should be courageously and resolutely committed in an open spirit to the huge and complex tasks looming ahead so that one does not miss the historic opportunity of building a world of peace and well-being for our children and coming Angolan generations.

Portugal's Soares Commends Dos Santos on Talks
MB2606075889 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Jun 89

[Text] Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos was praised by Portuguese President Mario Soares yesterday for his courageous and decisive steps taken toward national reconciliation and peace in Angola. In a message to his Angolan counterpart, President Soares says that conditions have been created for the fraternal Angolan people to embark on reconstruction and development tasks.

Mario Soares says that the Angolan people can count on the unconditional solidarity of the Portuguese people, and he expresses the hope that progress, freedom, and peace [words indistinct] in Angola.

Academic on Chemical 'Agents' Used in Conflict
MB2006104189 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Jun 89 p 1

[Report on "letter" by Prof A. Heyndrickx, director of the Department of Toxicology and Criminology at Rijks University, in Ghent, the Netherlands, to the U.S. Conservative Caucus, Inc., on the use of chemical "agents" in Angola's civil war—date of letter not given]

[Text] "You will find in my report the proof that those agents were used.

They are from Russian origin, used by the Cubans for the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and in different regions of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] people are attacked.

Special physicians are connected to my staff, experienced in chemical warfare since many years, also in the decontamination and treatment of patients.

—We have now a big problem that for some patients over there, with terrible secondary toxic effects with secondary pathological symptoms, we have no treatment and antidotes.

—Those patients suffer a lot, as you will see in my last report. Nobody takes care of them. I am sure that many die in remote villages, without any humanitarian aid.

We left a physical therapist, Miss Joelle Goire (26 years old) in Jamba, where she will work alone for 5 months, to try to rehabilitate some of them. The artificial limbs are made in a small workshop, using old car tires for the rubber, etc.

—From the analyses that we are doing at the moment in my laboratory of a Russian bomb used in a recent attack we are having 100 percent proof of the use of chemical warfare agents. We face again the big problem of decontamination and treatment of the patients.

As Dr Savimbi asked me for help which becomes very urgent in war, he realizes also that we could run in the catastrophe of the Middle East where Iraq used with massive doses a mixture of three very dangerous chemical warfare agents (mustard gas, cyanides and nerve gases), with a fatality of 60 percent. You will find it also in my report on Kurdistan.

In this case it will be impossible for Dr Savimbi to resist on the front, having no gasmasks, no protecting suits, no decontaminating agents and no pharmaceuticals for the treatment.

Due to the fact that in some cases it takes many weeks before we receive the samples from him for analysis, we were setting up in Jamba a small unit where my assistants were giving the elementary training to 5 technicians to do the screening for those agents and also the determination in blood and urine of patients, concerning those compounds.

Urgently we have to set up, on demand of Dr Savimbi, two units: One up North and one in the Cuito Cuanavale region, where those agents are used, to have the local investigation.

Enclosed I submit the list of the basic equipment to have scientific proof and also the basic pharmaceuticals for the treatment of the intoxicated. People of my Department, going over there, are doing it with their personal interest, on vacation leave, so that no salary has to be paid. The only problem is the airticket for the transport.

Those basic suggestions are very urgent, due to the attack at the moment with chemical warfare agents and the terrible situation of the patients we examined; also a child of 7 years old is irreversibly intoxicated.

I would appreciate if we could get in touch as soon and as much as possible."

—Prof Heyndrickx added the following list of essentials (totalling some R1-1/2m) and personnel urgently required:

—Automatic titrator, 2 waterbaths, glassware, chemicals, kit (screening detection wargases) 2 x, small equipment lab. 6 wheel chairs (for irreversible disabled patients by wargases).

—Pharmaceuticals (decontamination and treatment wargases),

Surgery room (hut); gas anesthesia equipment (amputation—mines).

—Personnel—Department of Toxicology, State University of Ghent. Specialized wargases mission of 14 days: 3 laboratory technicians, 2 assistants toxicology, 2 Physicians (surgeons, gas specialists—treatment) 1 professor, Air-transport, 3 Missions necessary.

—Mission to Belgium, University Hospitals Ghent—Intensive Care, specialized in treatment of patients wargases, 2 Physicians—: Head Medical Services Angola (Dr Morgado—Dr Manassas).

Namibia

UN's Roux Notes Probable 1-Week Election Delay
MB2606145989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1429 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek, June 26, SAPA—The final touches had been put to legislation concerning the registration of voters and it was expected to be promulgated this week, a spokesman for the administrator-general's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek today.

"The registration of voters will in all probability commence on Monday, 3 July and will be completed on a date to be determined by the administrator-general (Louis Pienaar) in consultation with the United Nations secretary general's special representative (Martti Ahtisaari) and which date will be published in the official gazette."

The draft legislation on the registration of voters would be sent to the South African state president, P.W. Botha, for his signature tomorrow.

Mr Roux said the next step would be a meeting between Mr Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari to prepare legislation on the election process and the constituent assembly.

Indications were that the elections scheduled for 1 November would be held a week later, Mr Roux said.

"Certain dates will probably need readjustment and it does appear now as if the election will in all probability start one week later in November and not on 1 November as originally envisaged."

In reply to a question, Mr Roux pointed out that the presence of SWA [South-West African] policemen at political meetings was part of normal maintenance of law and order procedure.

It was important policemen were present to ascertain any signs of or calls for intimidation or any action which might lead to unrest and in order to pre-empt any action which could lead to a security risk, he said.

Canada To Supply Ballot Boxes, Official for Vote
MB2706152989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1356 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria, June 27, SAPA—Canada will supply the ballot boxes and an electoral computer expert for the elections in Namibia in November this year.

In a statement released by the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria, the secretary of state of external affairs (foreign minister), Joe Clark, said 4,000 metal boxes, which would remain in Namibia after the elections, were about to be shipped from Canada.

The combined cost of the donation was over 100,000 Canadian dollars.

"We want to help make these long awaited elections as fair and free as they possibly can be. Canada has already provided peacekeepers, diplomatic observers and aid for refugee repatriation. Now our equipment and expertise will help ensure that the voting is both as secret and accessible as possible."

Mr Clark also welcomed the United Nations election of a Canadian, Harry Neufeld, as its senior electoral computer expert. He will help establish and maintain a computerised voters list and will soon leave for Namibia.

UN supervised elections will be held in early November to choose a constituent assembly which will draft the constitution under which Namibia will gain independence next year.

Voter Registration Set To Begin 3 Jul
MB2806091789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0904 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 28 SAPA—The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, would sign legislation on the registration of voters in Namibia today to be gazetted on Friday, a spokesman for his office said in Windhoek.

The legislation was signed by the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, yesterday.

"It means we will begin the registration of voters on Monday [3 July]," the spokesman said.

Pienaar Links UN 435 Support, World Acceptance
MB1506184089 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Louis Pienaar, South-West Africa/Namibia administrator general, says South Africa has taken an important step toward its readmission to the international community by supporting the implementation of Resolution 435.

Addressing a meeting of businessmen in Durban, he said South Africa could not be expected to adhere to the agreement at all costs.

Mr Pienaar said free and fair elections are a condition for implementing Resolution 435, and that intimidation by various groups was complicating the matter.

He said it was important to maintain a good relationship with the UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] and that the group remain impartial. He added that he was, nevertheless, satisfied with the manner in which the peace plan was progressing.

Pienaar Meets Press on Police 'Intimidation'
MB2306072189 Windhoek Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] At a news conference in Windhoek, the administrator general once again pointed out that the counterinsurgency unit of the South-West African Police, known as Koevoet [Crowbar], no longer exists.

Mr Pienaar said that members of the disbanded units had already been placed in the general police force.

He said that specific complaints of intimidation against former members of Koevoet would be investigated in the same way as any other complaints of intimidation or malpractice against a member of the police force.

He repeated that he was not prepared to remove all former members of the units from the regular police force. Mr Pienaar said he was prepared to transfer former members of Koevoet who are currently serving as regular policemen

in Ovambo to other areas in the country as soon as the situation in Ovambo had stabilized. He said such a step would not be possible at present.

Church Commission Seeks Louis Pienaar's Removal
MB2806061889 Windhoek Domestic Service in English 0515 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] The Justice and Peace Commission of the Roman Catholic Church in Windhoek has expressed grave concern about the current situation in South-West Africa/Namibia. In a statement issued in Windhoek, the commission appealed for the removal of former members of the counterinsurgency police from the South-West African Police to what it called restore the credibility of the police and in the interests of the general public.

The commission also appealed for effective measures to protect farm laborers against intimidation, victimization, and (?degradation), and their right to free access to rallies of the various political parties. It also voiced protest against what it called preference for certain political parties and groups by the radio and television services.

The commission also questioned the impartial role of the administrator general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and recommended that he be replaced by an impartial person.

Rehoboth Party Holds Talks With Pik Botha
MB2806142889 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1623 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Johannesburg, June 22, SAPA—A delegation from the Rehoboth region in Namibia held talks with Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha in Pretoria today.

Kaptein [leader] Hans Diergaardt, the leader of the Rehoboth Liberation Democratic Party (RLDC), told reporters at Jan Smuts Airport after the meeting that a range of issues were discussed. These included the Basters' [mixed-race persons] reservations about the coming elections, and a contract the region wanted to sign with US concerns to exploit the region's mineral resources.

Kapt Diergaardt said the RLDC told Namibia's administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN's special representative to the territory, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, that the Rehoboth government's officials would vacate their municipal offices—which they had not done yet—if the minerals contract was approved.

They had received no reply to date, and therefore asked for an appointment with the state president, P.W. Botha, who referred the matter to Mr Pik Botha. Mr Botha could not make a ruling because Mr Ahtisaari had to be consulted. The Rehoboths would issue a statement once they had had a response from him.

Kapt Diergaardt said the Rehoboth inhabitants had never really accepted Resolution 435, but decided to participate in the election to assist other parties in preventing SWAPO

[South-West African People's Organization] from gaining a 2/3rds majority. If SWAPO gained such a majority and imposed a socialist system on Namibia, the Basters would seriously consider making a unilateral declaration of independence, Kapt Diergaardt said.

The land-locked region wanted to buy up farms for a corridor to the coast—for which it needed about R15 million—for this contingency.

One of the delegates, Mr Dap Izaaks, pointed out that Namibia's rail, road and telecommunication links with South Africa ran through the Rehoboth region.

Kapt Diergaardt said the region had deposits of copper, gold, diamond and semi-precious stones, and there were also signs of oil.

The region's budget in the last financial year had been R42 million, of which the inhabitants had contributed R18 million. They had effectively paid more, he said, in the form of taxes.

Nujoma Predicts SWAPO Election Victory
AU2706174289 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Paris, June 27 (AFP)—Sam Nujoma, the leader of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] movement in Namibia, predicted here Tuesday that his party would emerge the main winner in elections for the territory's independence from South Africa.

But he also said that regardless of their outcome, SWAPO would respect the election results and would be prepared to bargain with other political parties in the formation of a democratic Namibian government.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr. Nujoma said: "I don't see SWAPO losing the election after all its struggle for independence and when we are seeing the green light at the end of the tunnel."

But "if we don't score and get the two-thirds majority, we will negotiate" with other parties to create a government under which "all Namibians, no matter their color or their race, will have equal rights," he said.

His remarks were aimed at calming worries in Pretoria that the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) might resort to armed conflict should the organization fail to win enough votes to control a future Namibian government.

The elections, one of the key provisions in a U.S.-brokered accord on southern Africa which paved the way for Namibian independence and mandated the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, are due to be held in November and SWAPO is widely expected to win them.

Mr. Nujoma, who is due to leave for London later Tuesday, said that he would return to Namibia between now and the end of July in order to participate in SWAPO's election campaign, which begins officially on July 1.

In other remarks, Mr. Nujoma said he had asked the French Government to provide humanitarian and technical assistance to help re-settle Namibian refugees and build the country's economy after it achieves independence from South Africa.

He also said he was worried about "intimidation and threats on Namibians" in the north of the territory by members of the feared and now disbanded Namibian police unit known as the Koevoet, or "Crowbar."

Namibian police have denied the charges of intimidation, but admitted that Crowbar members had served in South African-led security units in the region.

He said that the threats would have to end in order to ensure that the elections, to be supervised by the United Nations, are free and fair.

Mr. Nujoma, who arrived in Paris on a flight from Luanda, met with Danielle Mitterrand, the wife of French President Francois Mitterrand and with officials close to Prime Minister Michel Rocard and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas.

Praising France's role in the Namibian independence accord, Mr. Nujoma said: "France has always stood firm on our side when the former Reagan administration was linking the decolonization of Namibia to the pre-condition of the Cuban withdrawal from Angola."

The plan for Namibian independence nearly foundered earlier this year after an incursion by around 1,600 SWAPO guerrillas into the north of the country from Angola just as the plan went into effect on April 1.

More than 300 guerrillas were killed in the clashes with South African-led troops and Mr. Nujoma was sharply criticized by leaders around the world for the miscalculation which placed the independence plan in jeopardy.

SWAPO began a low-intensity bush war for independence from South Africa in 1966.

SWAPO's Geingob Discusses Campaign Strategy
*MB2106170389 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 21 Jun 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Some of SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] leading exiles are now back in Namibia to prepare for the November independence elections. They arrived back on Sunday [18 June] to take charge of the campaign, and they are expecting to win. SWAPO's campaign director Hage Geingob said as much when he

arrived. But one of their first tasks will be to establish a working relationship with the UN special envoy, Martti Ahtisaari, who SWAPO criticized for his handling of the guerrilla incursion in April. On the line to Windhoek, Julian Marshall asked Mr Geingob if, after 3 days at home, he is still confident of a SWAPO election victory:

[Begin recording] [Geingob] Well, I have seen the team. I am very much encouraged by what has been done by our colleagues who were in the country. So, I am actually more encouraged now when I talk about the work I have to do. I am very pleased I am not going to start from the scratch. Some kind of work has been done for me already here and I think I am more fortunate now.

[Marshall] I mean, are you confident that you have got an electoral machine in place that can deliver the votes for SWAPO?

[Geingob] Yes, yes, I am definitely confident. I have got machinery already in motion and I think we will work very hard. You see, I am not saying we are going to sit down because something is done. I am saying we have the machinery, that we will work very hard to secure SWAPO do take majority.

[Marshall] So, already you are confident of getting more than two-thirds?

[Geingob] Yes, because I am confident we are going to work very hard.

[Marshall] Now, will the basis of your electoral program be what an independent Namibia is going to look like or will you be campaigning solely on the basis that you are a liberation movement?

[Geingob] Well, election campaigning is starting officially on the 2nd. From our point of view, on the 2nd of July, we are going to unveil our election manifesto. That is where we'll kind of depict the future Namibia we would like to have, by outlining issues that will be at stake. But our purpose, I am saying the election, basically is about freedom versus independence. Now, obviously you have to elaborate on what kind of independent country you would like to have. You have to elaborate on the future Namibia we envisage. But first things first—this election is about freedom versus colonialism.

[Marshall] Mr Geingob, you had an opportunity to meet Mr Ahtisaari this morning, and SWAPO had been extremely rude about Mr Ahtissari in the past, particularly in April of this year, on the way in which he handled the massive SWAPO incursion in the north. How did you get on?

[Geingob] Very well, very well indeed. As I said, our return here is ushering in a new dawn on Namibian scene. So, we don't want to dwell on the past. We must be forward-looking and go forward with the campaign and

see Namibia independent. Many bad things have happened to Namibian people in the past. They forget the past and go forward. So, we had a very, very good meeting indeed.

[Marshall] But are you confident that the UN [United Nations] can in fact conduct a free and fair election, or rather supervise a free and fair election, if, for instance, they seemed unable to cope with things in April?

[Geingob] Well in April, they were not prepared at all. Right now, we have been assured that they are at least in place. They are all over the country. But that is their duty. They are enjoined by Resolution 435 to supervise and control the elections. That I believe is for Ahtisaari to do. We are back as nationalists to do our part, to regain our independence; and they have to supervise that election. He has to certify that the results are fair, that the elections were free and fair. So, that is his duty. [end recording]

SADF Troops Depart From Grootfontein
MB2406114089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1121 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 24 SAPA—The last 96 South African Defence Force [SADF] soldiers departed from Namibia at 11.30 am today, leaving behind a residual force of 1500 men confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo, a military spokesman, Cdt Fanie Krige, said today. The men left by military aircraft from Grootfontein Air Base.

In terms of the United Nations settlement plan, the remaining 1500 men must leave Namibia upon certification of the election results after the first week of November.

At that time, the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has to declare that the elections have been free and fair. The UN schedule requires South Africa to reduce its force levels to the 1500 men by July 1, when the political parties formally begin four months of electioneering in the run-up to the polls for a constituent assembly.

The SADF chief of staff operations and planning in Namibia, Brig Johan Louw, said the process of moving military equipment back to South Africa would be completed by the middle of next month.

South Africa has budgeted R146 million for the pull-out of men and material from Namibia, but a military spokesman said the value of the equipment was considerably higher than the removal costs.

The remaining 1500 SADF members in Namibia form part of a combat unit and logistics component.

UN Spokesman Discusses Rallies, Returnees

MB2606115289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1130 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 26 SAPA—The United Nations special representative here, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, was "encouraged" by the peaceful nature of the political rallies held in northern Namibia this weekend, a UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said in Windhoek today.

The two main contenders for the majority of votes in the election planned for November, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), drew large crowds at rallies in Caprivi, Kavango and Ovambo.

Referring to an incident at Katima Mulilo on Friday [23 June], where UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] members refused DTA choir members entrance to the airport premises to welcome the party leaders, Mr Eckhard said the UN force commander, Lt-Gen Dewan Prem Chand, had called for a full report on the matter. It appeared as if the incident had been the result of a misunderstanding about making prior arrangements for entry to the airfield at M'Pacha, Mr Eckhard said.

By Saturday, 9462 Namibian returnees had made use of the UN repatriation programme to return to the country and a further 910 were expected to arrive today. He told a media briefing 45 percent of the returnees using reception centres in the north had already left the camps to rejoin their relatives, while 25 percent of the people at the Dobra reception centre near Windhoek had moved out.

The newly appointed deputy special representative, Mr Joseph Legwaila of Botswana, arrived in Windhoek at the weekend, and would meet the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, with Mr Ahtisaari, today.

Asked about the 36 Malaysian UNTAG soldiers who allegedly defaced the Hoba meteorite near Grootfontein last week, Mr Eckhard said the matter had been "taken very seriously" by Gen Chand and Mr Ahtisaari.

In reply to a question on political prisoners, he said those being held in Namibia had not been released and those outside the country (referring to former SWAPO detainees in Angola) had not returned to Namibia. "It is a matter of continuing and constant discussion and a very serious matter which has to be resolved," according to Mr Eckhard.

Replying to a question on what was holding up the return of the former SWAPO detainees, he said he believed "it is a matter of those wanting to return under conditions they are comfortable with."

First Refugees From Botswana Arrive in Windhoek

*MB2506154689 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 25 Jun 89*

[Text] The first group of people to return to Namibia from Botswana, in terms of the settlement plan for the territory, have been welcomed in Windhoek by leaders of the South-West African National Union, SWANU.

A SWANU official told our political staff that the organization would take care of the group of 40 Botswanan returnees itself after they had been registered by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The officials say this step was being taken because SWANU was not satisfied with the agreement on repatriation terms that had been reached between the UN [United Nations] and the Council of Churches of Namibia.

The official said 1,500 SWANU supporters were expected to return to Namibia soon from Botswana, Zambia, the United States, Canada, and Britain.

United Nations To Register Lubango Refugees

*MB2706162289 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 27 Jun 89*

[Text] The Angolan Government has asked the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to help register and repatriate former SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] detainees who are still at Lubango, in Angola.

The high commissioner's representative in Windhoek, Mr Nicholas Bwakira, told our political news staff that the United Nations had agreed to help Angola and that it would help with the repatriation of former SWAPO detainees in Zambia if it were asked to do so.

Mr Bwakira said a UN representative in Angola had arrived in Lubango to interview former detainees who wanted to be repatriated to South-West Africa/Namibia. It was hoped that their repatriation would be arranged within days.

Meanwhile, more than 10,000 repatriates have arrived in South-West Africa/Namibia since the United Nations began daily flights from Angola and Zambia 2 weeks ago.

Our news staff reports that the reception camp at Dobra, in the territory, is overflowing because many repatriates are still staying longer than the 7 days envisaged by the United Nations.

Committee Urges Angola To Hand Over Detainees

*MB2306072589 Windhoek Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 23 Jun 89*

[Text] The Parents' Committee of Namibia has called on the Angolan Government to allow detainees who were allegedly handed over to the Angolan Government after their release by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] to return to SWA [South-West Africa]/Namibia.

The committee said in a statement released in Windhoek that it has misgivings about the release of the detainees because the UN High Commissioner for Refugees had denied that the detainees held by SWAPO were registered for repatriation.

The committee also pointed out that the International Committee of the Red Cross had not confirmed the release of the detainees.

Returnees Afraid To Leave Reception Centers

*MB2306084589 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 21 Jun 89 pp 1, 3*

[By Duncan Guy]

[Text] Returnees are not leaving reception centres quickly enough because they fear for their safety—and as more arrive each day, the situation is starting to cause concern in the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] and the administration.

Dobra is 100 percent full and new batches of returnees arriving at Windhoek Airport are now being bussed to the overflow camp at Okahandja.

CCN [Namibian Council of Churches] organiser at Dobra Rev Franz Houben said last night people were not leaving the camps as quickly as they were originally expected to.

However, he brushed off short-term worries, saying the centre at Mariabrunn near Grootfontein would be able to accommodate extra people.

He also said many returnees at Dobra had families in the North who had either not heard of their arrival in Windhoek or could not make the trip.

A busload of returnees in this position will leave for Owambo from Dobra today.

Rev Houben also pointed out returnees' fear of their political opponents as a major reason why people were not going to their homes.

A returnee from Angola told THE TIMES he felt safe inside the confines of Dobra.

"But what happens when I am back home and people like the Koevoet [Crowbar police counterinsurgency unit] call round at night, armed?" he said.

Another view held by an official in the administration was that "someone" could be creating problems by urging returnees not to leave the centres.

"So many relatives can be seen at the centres itching to see returnees," he said.

The official added that if large numbers of people ended up living in over-crowded conditions, it could lead to frustration and law and order problems.

Meanwhile, the director of works for the department of civic affairs and manpower, Mr Alan Hattle, last night said another saving grace—for the meantime—was that the influx of returnees was far slower than was expected because of delays at the departure points.

"We can cope with a higher number of people coming in, but if the reception centres are not getting rid of them quickly enough, it could cause a problem," he said.

"One would not like the returning process to drag on longer than the original six weeks planned for it," he added.

Mr Nicolas Bwakira, head of the UNHCR mission in Namibia, said he was definitely concerned about the situation, but would not offer further comment last night because he did not have figures at hand.

However, he said 300 people had left Dobra but did not have figures of how many people have arrived.

It is believed that an average of 200 returnees have come through Windhoek every day since the first flight on Monday [19 June] last week.

The UNHCR has said the centres will act as transit points where people were "strictly" expected to stay only seven days before going home or, in the case of people with nowhere to go, being transferred to secondary centres.

DTA To Hold Talks With United Kingdom

*MB2106095289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0631 GMT 21 Jun 89*

[Text] Windhoek June 21 SAPA—Britain has become the third member country of the European Community to hold talks at ministerial level with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] of Namibia, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

A diplomatic note was handed to the DTA in Bonn on the instructions of the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, during the party's visit to West Germany.

In the note, preparations were made for talks between the DTA and the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Mudge Meets FRG Minister, Returns

*MB2106094289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0818 GMT 21 Jun 89*

[Text] Johannesburg June 21 SAPA—The DTA delegation led by the chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, returns to South Africa today after talks with the West German minister of foreign affairs, Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, SABC radio news reports.

It was the first official meeting at ministerial level between the Alliance and the West German Government.

The delegation also held talks with the Austrian Government on development aid projects that will be necessary after the elections in November.

Officials Discuss European Talks

*MB2306201789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1943 GMT 23 Jun 89*

[Text] Rundu June 23 SAPA—The message European leaders had sent to Namibians was to make sure democracy survived in Africa, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) chairman, Dirk Mudge, told supporters at Rundu tonight.

A party of senior DTA leaders returned to Namibia yesterday after holding talks with Austrian and West German Government officials. The DTA has also been invited to meet the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Thousands of DTA supporters in their party's colours, red, white and blue, attended report back rallies at Ngweni near Katima Mulilo in Caprivi, and at Rundu in Kavango today. Enthusiastic DTA members singing, dancing, carrying placards and banners, calling for people to "vote for Namibia" accompanied their leader to the dusty meeting site.

SWA [South-West African] policemen in Casspirs (armed police vehicles) patrolled the area while UN police monitors surveyed the proceeding from a short way off.

"For many years," Mr Mudge said, "the international community took it for granted only one political party would automatically win the election."

"For many years only SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] was wanted by the so-called Western powers and the so-called free world." That has now changed.

The international community had reminded Namibia, "and we knew ourselves," that democracy was coming into its true place. People, like in China and in Poland, rejected one party states and socialism, Mr Mudge said.

Former SWAPO vice-president and now senior vice-president in the DTA, Mr Mishake Muyongo, accused SWAPO of "chickening out of the elections" or trying to make it impossible for elections to take place in Namibia. They were telling Namibian returnees in the reception centres not to leave and go home in order to delay the elections, he claimed.

"Go home, go back home. You can't be in refugee camps in your own homelands," Mr Muyongo urged returnees, who had been repatriated under the auspices of the UN [United Nations] since June 12.

He told the meeting in Rundu European human rights organisations were concerned about the former SWAPO detainees now in the care of the Angolan Government. "They promised to give special attention to these detainees so they can come back."

The president of the DTA, Chief Kauima Riruako, told the crowd the West German Government had decided to help Namibia with financial and economic aid before and after independence. "After we indicated what we wanted, they decided to give it right away," Chief Riruako said.

He called on young people in the country to make their contribution to the new Namibia. "It is all yours. Stand up and work hard," he urged.

Dirk Mudge Assesses DTA Electoral Prospects

MB2106213189 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Interview with DTA Chairman Dirk Mudge, in Cape Town, by Mariette Kruger, in Johannesburg—live]

[Text] The chairman of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Dirk Mudge, and a delegation of his Alliance returned this morning from a visit to West Germany. Mr Mudge addressed a meeting this afternoon of the Institute for International Relations in Cape Town. We are now in touch with Mr Mudge from our Cape Town studios.

[Kruger] Good evening, Mr Mudge.

[Mudge] Good evening.

[Kruger] You said this afternoon at the meeting that you think that it is wrong just to accept that SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] will win the elections. How strong is the support for the democratic parties in this area?

[Mudge] I cannot speak for all the parties at this stage. I can only speak for the DTA, and say that we receive tremendous support throughout the country. All our meetings are attended in great numbers. I can mention the meeting in Windhoek which was attended by 16,000 people, and in Katima Mulilo, attended by about 10,000. Rundu had 9,000, Oshakati had about 15,000, and in various small rural areas we had up to 3,000 people. But more important than the numbers is the enthusiasm of the people, the absolute loyalty towards the DTA because they are aware of what we have done for them in the past.

[Kruger] Mr Mudge, can I ask you an honest question? During your political travels within South-West Africa/Namibia, what support does SWAPO have? How do you see this?

[Mudge] It is very clear that SWAPO does have strong support. I think it would be a very big mistake to underestimate SWAPO support, especially among the youth. I mean, this includes those who have not yet reached voting age. But, as a movement which has been very active over many years, a person must expect that SWAPO would have very strong support. And if anybody thinks that the DTA or other parties will easily beat SWAPO, then we are making a very big mistake.

[Kruger] But do you think the democratic parties are capable of making a bold stand against SWAPO's propaganda struggle.

[Mudge] I am absolutely convinced that we in South-West Africa/Namibia are able to beat SWAPO. We have in the past, we have it on record, where we rectified many things which worried people, abolished many discriminatory laws. The people of South-West have already seen blacks represented in government.

[Kruger] And you think this has impressed them?

[Mudge] Definitely, this has impressed them.

[Kruger] This has been a very long day for you, Mr Mudge. You returned this morning from West Germany, and I would like to ask you about your overseas visit. What exactly did you get abroad? Did you get financial aid? Did you get sympathy generally?

[Mudge] Well, in the first place, I received recognition, which is very important for a political party. You know, in the past only SWAPO received invitations from Western governments. The West German Government recently entertained SWAPO for a second time, I think, officially. And now for the first time, the DTA from Namibia has been officially invited to hold talks with the West German Department of Foreign Affairs. We also had talks with the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, and as already mentioned, we received an invitation to visit Britain.

[Kruger] What exactly do you hope to achieve there?

[Mudge] Well, our biggest concern, which, I think, many do not realize, is that independence brings with it great responsibility. Great economic problems, and probably more financial problems, may result, and because there is a great shortage as a result of the withdrawal of South African budgetary aid, we will have to solve the problem in another way. Now, you do understand, countries usually do not assist with budgetary aid, but they do assist with project aid. They can offer projects, or finance projects. This is what we are really interested in, and what we are concentrating on.

[Kruger] Mr Dirk Mudge, thank you very much.

[Mudge] Thank you.

National Front on 'Significant' Election Support
MB2306113689 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 23-29 Jun 89 p 10

[Text] A coalition will rule independent Namibia—and the Namibian National Front (NNF), the only party to the left of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], will play a significant part in it. So says Vekuii Rukoro, NNF chairman, who believes the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) will not win the two-thirds majority required to make it the undisputed ruling party after the November elections.

"There is too much political and ethnic fragmentation in the country for there to be a majority government," Rukoro commented. "In the beginning, SWAPO said they would gain a 90 percent majority. Subsequently, they claimed a 67 percent majority. Now SWAPO is talking about reconciliation with other parties."

Rukoro says the NNF has "sufficient support to be regarded as one of the main electoral fronts in this campaign". While other parties are "trying to placate financial institutions and compromise on important matters of principle, the NNF is standing firm on most questions that are important to black peoples". Rukoro claims SWAPO's hazy economic policy is aimed at attracting funding and says: "One can't say at this stage that it is a concrete blueprint for solving the economic ills of Namibia. SWAPO makes guarantees to white people and private enterprise almost in an unqualified manner."

On the NNF's economic policy, Rukoro talks of a socialist strategy—but sees nothing amiss in "free enterprise co-existing with public enterprise".

"But free enterprise should be guided in such a manner that the gap between rich and poor is eliminated in the shortest possible time, while the government will have to guard against trade monopolies."

The NNF is a front formed in March this year to contest the coming elections, comprising five black nationalist organisations from around the country.

They are:

The South-West African National Union (SWANU), the first black nationalist movement to be formed in Namibia 30 years ago.

The Namibian Independent Party, from Keetmanshoop in the South.

The United Namibian People's Party, from Oshakati.

The Mmabatho People's Party, based in the east of the country.

The Rehoboth People's Party. Rukoro, who is also president of SWANU, says the organisation has always opposed collaboration. However, in 1984 some SWANU leaders wanted to participate in the interim government and joined the Multi-Party Conference.

Confusion had arisen after these people were expelled from the movement because they continued to call themselves SWANU, Rukoro said. "It is vital to the South African government to claim SWANU is part of the interim government because of SWANU's credibility."

It is difficult to ascertain the extent of SWANU's support, as Rukoro refuses to disclose membership figures.

Rukoro described SWAPO as a liberation movement that had contributed to the struggle in Namibia, but complained that it was portrayed as the only black nationalist organisation in the country.

This was largely due to the "white liberal press up to its old tricks again". In the same way, the press had dismissed Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe chances at the Lancaster House conference.

Outlining the NNF's proposals on a post-colonial Namibia, Rukoro said whites were welcome to stay in the country. "They can contribute to the country and will be subject to the same obligations and entitled to the same rights as black Namibians." The NNF would not assign any special status to whites, nor was it prepared to make specific guarantees on minority rights.

"We subscribe to the Bill of Rights enshrined in the Namibian constitution," he said.

The NNF election manifesto covers such issues as democracy, the land question and national unity. The front envisages "a stable multi-party constitutional democratic form of government in a single, secular state".

It rejects all structures of rule which have a tribal, ethnic or racial basis.

According to Rukoro, there is a crucial difference of policy between the NNF and SWAPO on the land question. The NNF slogan is: "Give the land back to the people."

The front demands the "return of all the natural and national resources and assets from which the Namibian people have been alienated", including Walvis Bay, as well as the land occupied by the traditional owners in pre-colonial times.

"Independence," the front believes, "will be meaningless unless a major land reform programme is embarked upon by the incoming government—because the struggle has been a struggle for land."

He says there are no SWANU or NNF-linked trade unions such as those supporting SWAPO, although SWANU does have a working relationship with an independent trade union federation, the Namibian Trade Union.

He said the NNF and SWANU believed there should be "truly independent trade unions to protect worker interests, and in defence of their interests workers should have the right to legally and constitutionally go on strike".

Workers should also be represented on the board of directors in major companies, Rukoro said.

Regarding the November election, Rukoro voiced concern about whether the election would be free and fair—"especially when some parties are receiving millions from abroad, while others are not".

"One wonders whether dollars are going to decide the destiny of the Namibian people, rather than the people themselves," he commented.

Students End School Boycott, Return to Classes

*MB2106101189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0927 GMT 21 Jun 89*

[Text] Windhoek June 21 SAPA—Although no statistics were yet available, official sources in northern Namibia indicated today that pupils were beginning to return to school at the end of a month long class boycott.

The stayaway, affecting about 170,000 pupils in the Ovambo region, has ended without demands by either pupils or authorities being met.

Among the students demands was that members of the former SWA [South-West Africa] police counter insurgency unit, Koevoet [Crowbar], be removed from the police force.

The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, threatened to close all schools in the region until the end of the year unless pupils reregistered, accompanied by a parent or guardian, and undertook to refrain from political activities on school premises both during and after school hours.

The secretary of the Ovambo administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, is reported to have said earlier "no conditions are being imposed for pupils and students to return to classes."

He declined to comment on the school situation today, saying an official statement would be issued later.

The Namibia National Students Organisation [NANSO] has called on the thousands of boycotting pupils and students to return to school, adding that the call to end the boycott should not be seen as a failure on the part of the student movement in realising their demands.

"The students decision of going back to school should not be seen as the dropping of their demands but as a means of consolidating themselves for new strategies aimed at carrying their struggle forward," NANSO national research officer, Mr Elly Shipiki, said.

Northern Residents Find Remains of 13 'Guerrillas'

*MB2706103689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0824 GMT 27 Jun 89*

[Text] Windhoek June 27 SAPA—Residents in northern Namibia were reported today to have found the remains of about 13 PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] guerrillas who died in clashes with combined police and Army units in the area since April 1.

This brings the number of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] combatants killed in the fighting to about 330.

According to THE NAMIBIAN newspaper the remains were discovered near the remote village of Eunda and were believed to be those of combatants killed in the first week of the skirmishes in the thickly bushed area just south of Ongulumbashe.

When residents and church workers visited the scene it appeared that the bodies had never been buried and had been devoured by dogs and wild animals.

They also reported the bodies appeared to have been run over by armoured vehicles, while others showed multiple bullet wounds.

A SWA [South-West Africa] Police spokesman in the north, Chief Inspector Derek Brune, told SAPA today he could not confirm the report of the bodies found and added it was not unlikely more could be discovered.

Policy during the fighting had been to return to battle sites after two or three days to search for bodies in the bush and to arrange for inquests in terms of the law.

"Because of the nature of the area, it is possible the people sent to look for the dead simply could not find them," he said, and requested civilians to report any corpses to the police so they could arrange for inquests.

Inspector Brune said the remains were probably those of fighters killed towards the end of the first week of the hostilities which broke out on April 1.

The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, earlier said all fatalities of the clashes would be identified in terms of the Inquests Act.

Meanwhile, SWAPO office bearers in Oshakati in the north are preparing a funeral for their fallen fighters which is expected to take place at Eunda tomorrow.

Police Examine UN Troop Theft, Assault Charges
MB2706191689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1856 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek, June 27, SAPA—SWA [South-West Africa] Police were investigating charges of theft and assault with the intent to commit grievous bodily harm against five Kenyan United Nations soldiers, a police spokesman, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, said in Windhoek today.

He said the investigation followed an alleged attack on a man in the Nau-aib Township near Okahandja on Saturday [24 June] when five Kenyan soldiers stole clothing and R190 from an Ovambo-speaking man.

The attackers allegedly threw a stone, hitting him on the back of the head, as he fled the scene of the incident, Inspector du Rand said.

In another incident reported from Okahandja, a Kenyan soldier allegedly threatened to shoot and kill a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] organiser who had gone to the UN reception centre at the town to enquire after relatives.

According to the report, the soldier pushed the DTA man around and said, "I will kill you," after fetching his firearm.

At this the DTA organiser reportedly left and the police were investigating a charge of assault and of pointing a firearm, according to Inspector du Rand.

Zimbabwe's Banana To Chair UN Investigation
MB2806060689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2323 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] New York June 27 SAPA—UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar has appointed former Zimbabwe president, Rev Canaan Banana, to the panel probing the role of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, ZIANA nation news agency reports.

Rev Banana will be one of 11 eminent persons who will conduct hearings into the role of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia. The panel will convene from September 4 to 6 to receive oral and written testimony before submitting its observations and recommendations to the secretary-general.

The public hearing will examine the role of about 800 transitional corporations that operate in or are actively linked to South Africa.

Invitations to the 3-day event have been sent globally to government representatives, trade unions, the South African liberation movements and the transnational corporations themselves.

Hearings on the role of transnational corporations last took place in New York in 1985, under the chairmanship of former Australian Prime Minister Malcom Fraser.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Opens Parliament; Plans Senate's Abolition
MB2806054889 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has announced that his country's Senate is to be abolished. He made this announcement in a speech on his government's plans for next year during the opening of Parliament in Harare. The 40 Senate seats are expected to be added to the 100 seats in the House of Assembly.

The abolition of the Senate is the latest in a series of steps by the Zimbabwean Government to move away from the Westminster system of government. The other steps were the abolition of parliamentary seats reserved for whites, and the establishment of an executive president.

Mugabe Says RSA Must Prove Commitment to Peace
MB2706174989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1744 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Harare June 27 SAPA—Zimbabwean President and Non-aligned Movement (NAM) Chairman Robert Mugabe today said South Africa [RSA] still has to convince the world of its commitment to peace in Angola and Namibia.

Addressing parliamentarians, judges and invited guests at the opening of the final session of Zimbabwe's second parliament, Mugabe said although there had been some positive developments in the region, Zimbabwe was still concerned about South Africa's position, ZIANA reports.

"While welcoming the signing of the New York accords in December 1988 on Angola and Namibia by South Africa, Angola and Cuba, my government, however, remains anxious and concerned that South Africa is yet to convince the world of its commitment to peace in Angola and genuine independence for Namibia," said Mugabe.

He said Zimbabwe was and would continue to take part in all regional and international efforts aimed at frustrating the "machinations" of the South African Government.

"Zimbabwe will continue to cooperate fully with its neighbours within the political framework of the Front-line States in order to provide collective support for and solidarity with the just struggle in South Africa," he said.

Mugabe said Zimbabwe was committed to the principle of settling international disputes by peaceful means.

He said Zimbabwe continued to be guided by a strong belief in the principles of multilateralism, hence the country's membership of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the NAM and the United Nations.

Union Head Criticizes Government Policy
MB2106051289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2131 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Harare June 20 SAPA—Acting Secretary General of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) Mr Nicholas Mudzengerere said today the government has left employees at the mercy of employers, the national news agency ZIANA reports.

Addressing a consumer meeting here, Mr Mudzengerere said anything done by trade unions, especially the ZCTU, to better the worker, was viewed as a threat and with suspicion by the government.

"No nation can advance economically without respecting and recognising its workforce. In the process of collective bargaining, instead of the government assuming the role of a referee, it has actually leaned on the side of the employer.

"Many countries worldwide have adopted a free collective bargaining machinery, but we are surprised here it is the opposite. In fact, in Zimbabwe, we do not anticipate the introducing of a free collective bargaining machinery.

"Strikes should be recognised as a component of bargaining, but here they are deemed illegal. Some employer organisations had agreed to give their workers about 50 per cent increase, but because the government set the limit, they (employers) had to bring it down," he said.

He said the economic situation in the country was chaotic, adding government had failed to come up with corrective measures to redress the situation.

Mr Mudzengerere said prices of essential commodities were being increased without consultation with the relevant bodies. He said the government had shown no leniency to workers.

Union Condemns Basic Commodities' Price Increases
MB2106110189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1016 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Bulawayo June 21 SAPA—The recently announced price increases of basic commodities and those of licences and services by the Bulawayo City Council were today criticized by the United Food and Allied Workers Union.

The union's general secretary, Mr Ishmael Nedziwe, said in Bulawayo that only time would tell how long the worker would continue to accept the burden imposed on him.

"We think it will not be long before the worker stands up and mounts equal pressure on the employers and authorities, for enough is enough and we have reached rock bottom," Mr Nedziwe said in a statement.

He said when the government announced free collective bargaining agreements, the trade unions were made to believe that the five to 16 percent wage increases had taken into account the past and the expected prices adjustments so as to avoid a situation where the government would give with the right hand and take away with the left, ZIANA, the national news agency reports.

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29 June 1989

